

Introduction

Dear student,
Dear teacher,
Dear student guardian,

We have the pleasure to present this book of "Excellence" series to you, hoping it will please you and satisfy your needs and ambitions.We have been working hard to produce the best content and shape. We meant to make it easy, useful and objective and a way to the full mark,God willing. If you have any comments, suggestions or complaints, don't hesitate to contact us by any means. Last but not least, "Thank you for your trust"

Excellence book family

عزيزي الطالب,
عزيزي المعلم,
عزيزي ولي آمر الطالب,
يسعدنا تقديم هذ الكتاب من سلسلة كتب "Excellence" راجين من الله أن ينال اعجابكم ويفي باحتياجاتكم وطموحاتكم.
نحن نعمل بجد من أجل إخراج أفضل محتوى وشكل ولقد عمدنا فيه البساطة والإفادة والموضوعية وأن يكون طريقا للدرجة النهائية بإذن الله. ولو كان لحضراتكم أي تعليقات أو اقتراحات أو شكاوى فلا تترددوا في التواصل معنا بشتى الوسائل.. أخيرا "شكرا على ثقتك"
أسرة كتاب "Excellence"

A group of specialists

اللهم علم ينتفع به



دار التفوق للنشر والتوزيع
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The path to EXCELLENCE in English

Contents



Let's remember


guitar


fountain


sunrise


rhino


flood

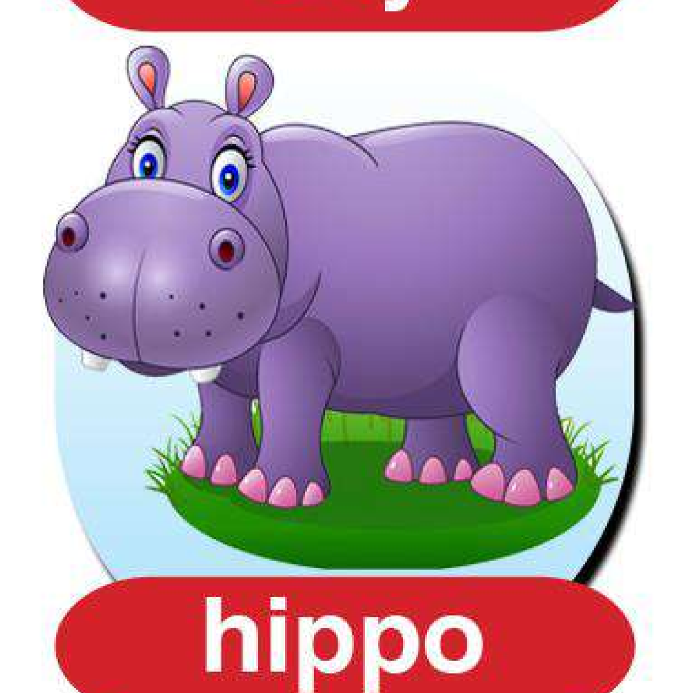

city


port

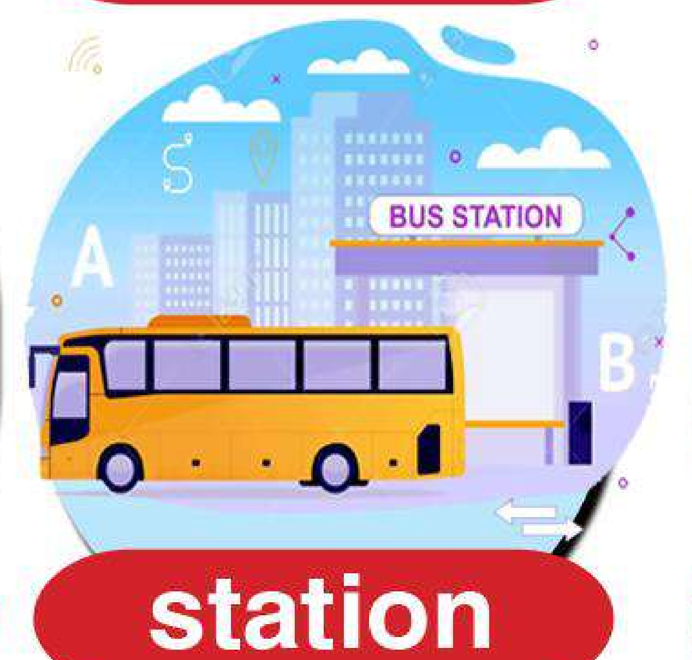

television


turn left


lightening


hippo


penguin

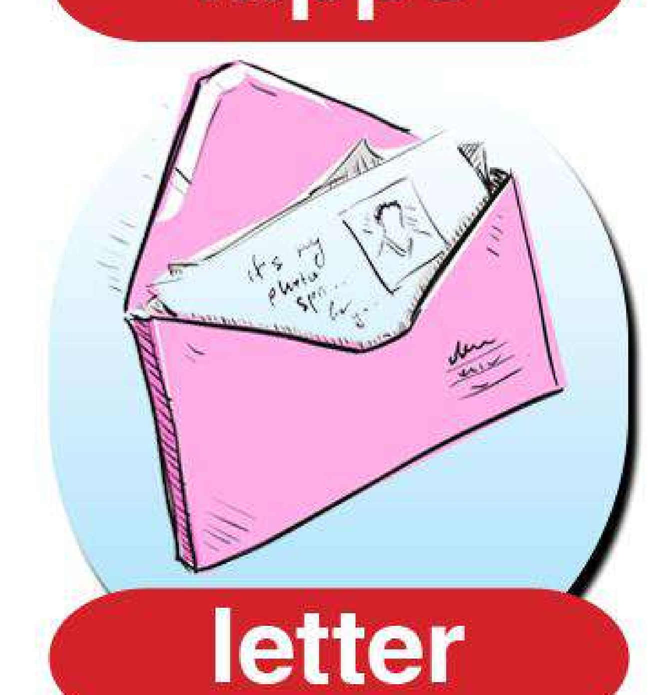


station



password


mountain


letter


printer


fisherman


turn right

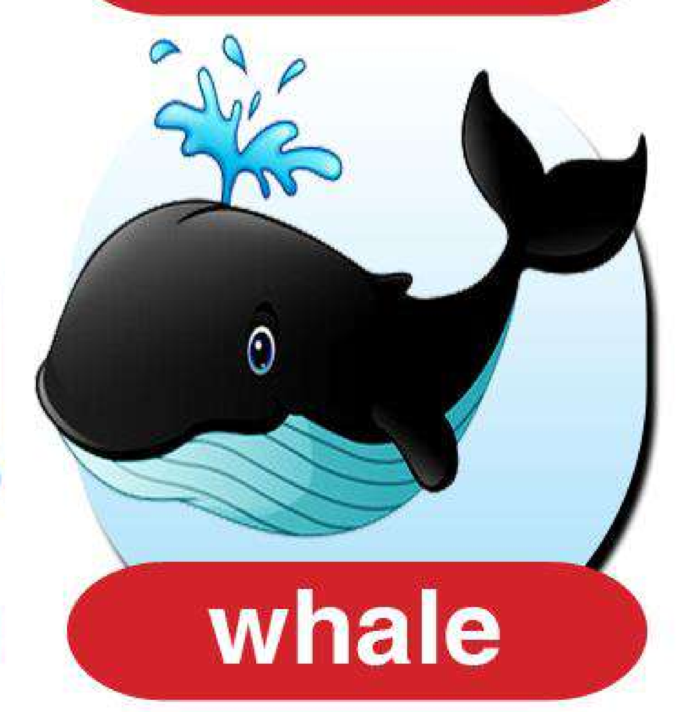

water melon


oud


cell phone


chef


island


whale



Read and number the pictures:

1-My brother is angry because he can't find his phone.

2-I'm worried because I don't know how to do my project.

3-My brother is kind. He helps me if I fall over.

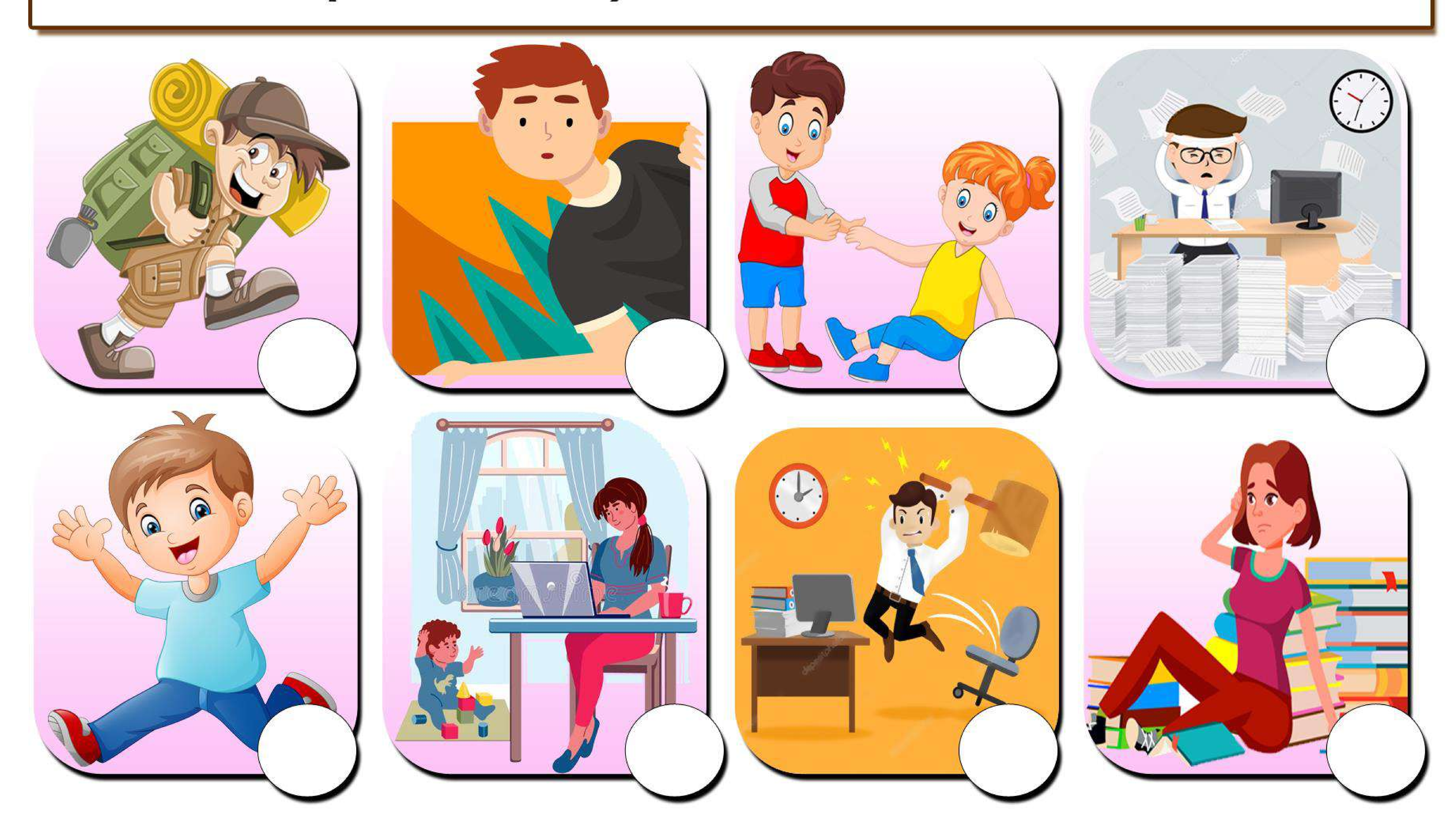
4-I've got a lot of books in my bag. I'm tired.

5-My cousin is very curious about the world. He wants to understand everything!

6-I read these books yesterday. Now I'm bored.

7-We're going to a family party. I'm so excited.

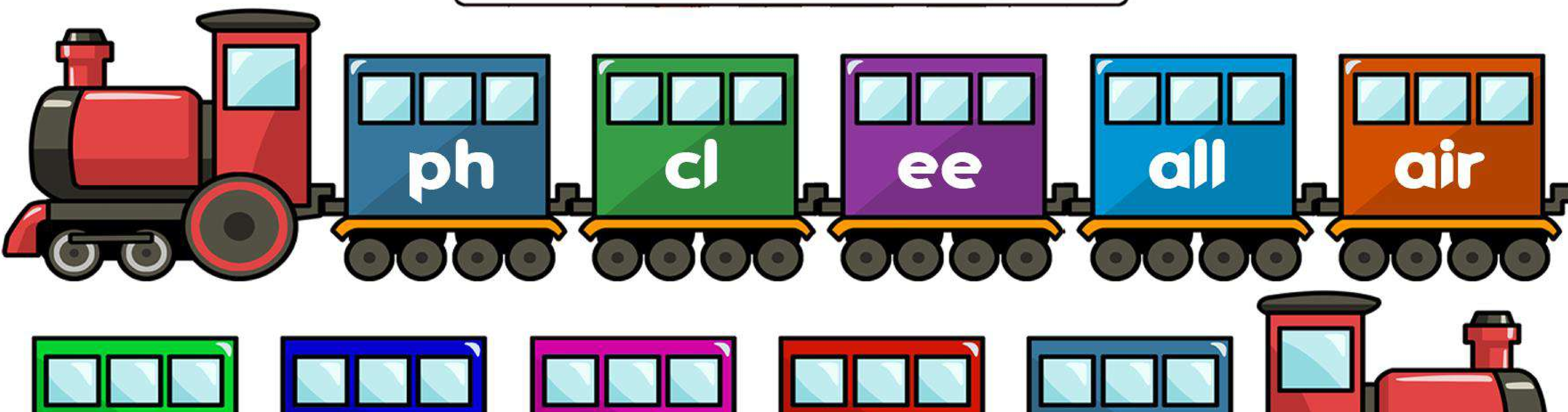
8-Please be quiet. I'm very interested in this website.

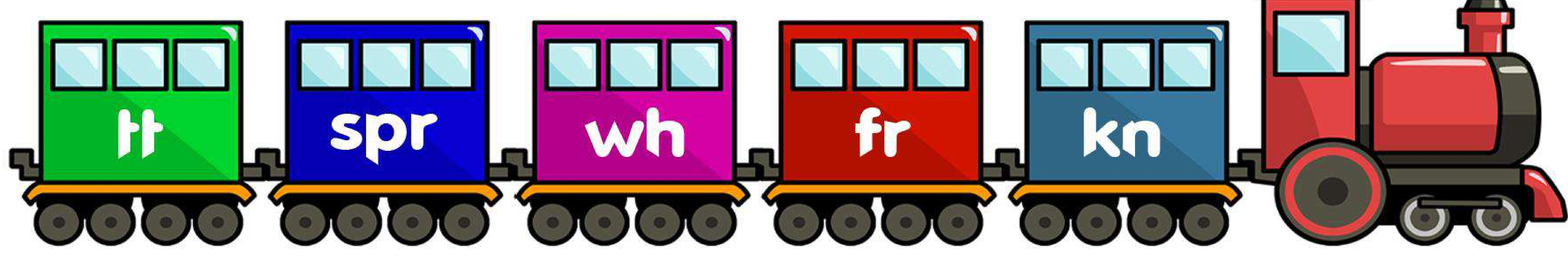




Look, write and say:

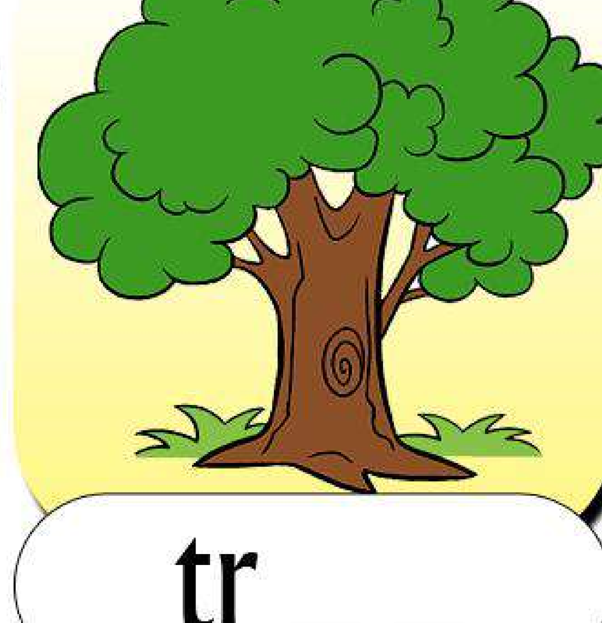
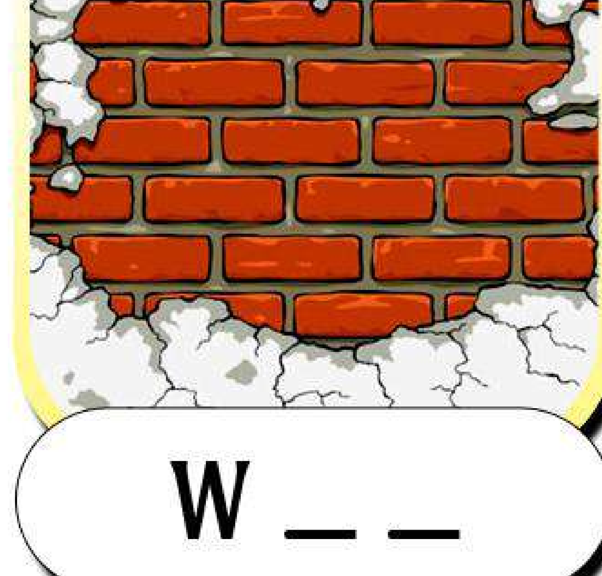


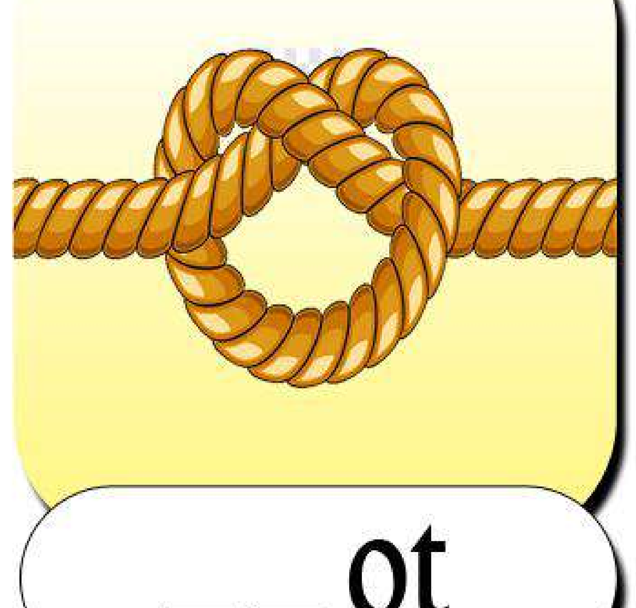






ho _ _ er | _ _ oulds | dol _ _ in | _ _ og | ch _ _ _



_ _ ale | tr _ _ | w _ _ | _ _ _ ing | _ _ ot



Listen and number:



Read and check (√) or cross (X)

Elephant – 40 km/hour	Hippo – 48 km/hour	Giraffe – 50 km/hour

1-Hippos run more quickly than elephants. ( )

2-Giraffes run less quickly than hippos. ( )

3-Elephants run the least quickly of them all. ( )

4-Hippos run the most quickly of them all. ( )

Read and Complete

would – many – Can – need – them – Here

Ticket agent:	Hello! .... I help you?
Nesma :	Yes. We .... like to go to Luxor, please.
Ticket agent:	How .... people are travelling?
Nesma :	One adult and one child, please.
Ticket agent:	.... are your tickets. Give .... to your dad, please.
Nesma :	Which platform do we .... to go to?
Ticket agent:	It's platform three.
Nesma :	Thank you!



Order and write:

1- went / to / We / park / the / bikes /ride / our / to.

....

2- bakery / to / went / She / bread / to / some / the / buy.

....

3- tired / I / because / went / home / was/ I.

....

4- but / went / They / butcher's / the / to / closed / was / it.

....

5- needed / because / We / went / paper / some / shopping /we.

....

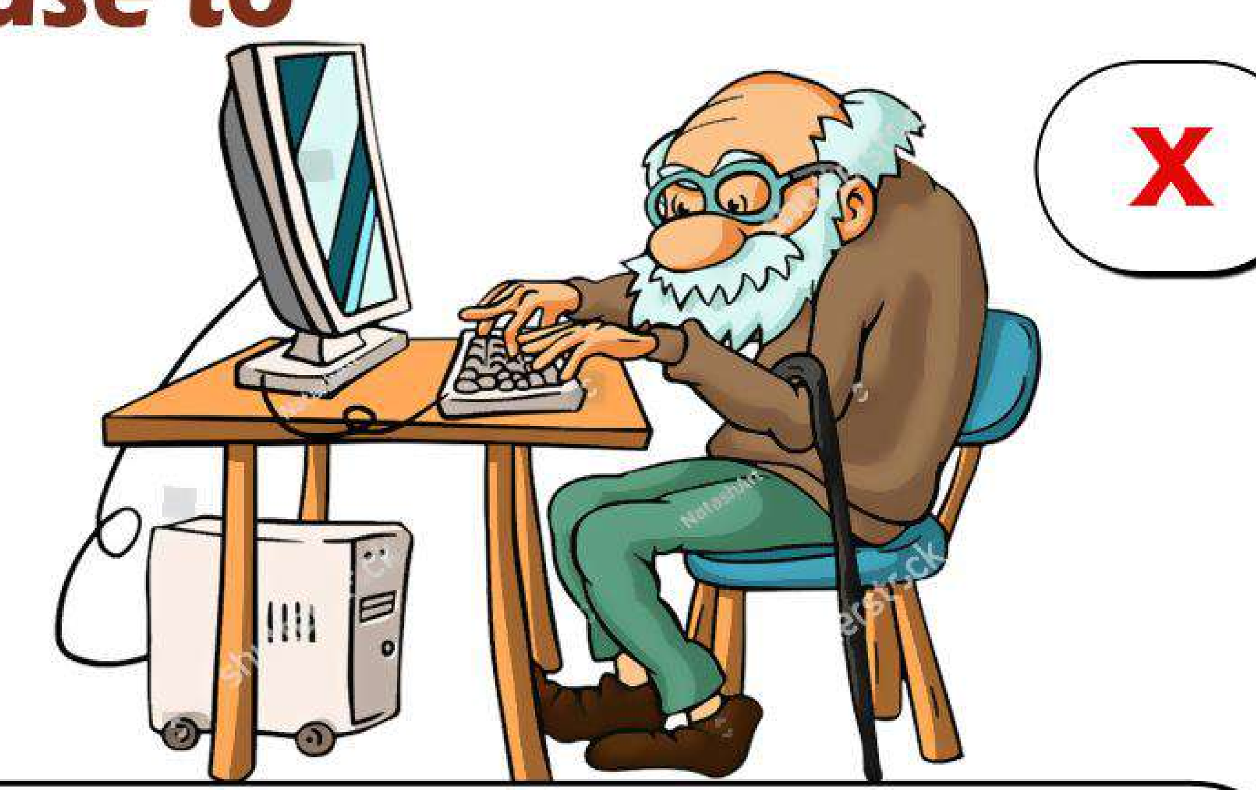
Look and complete

used to – didn't use to



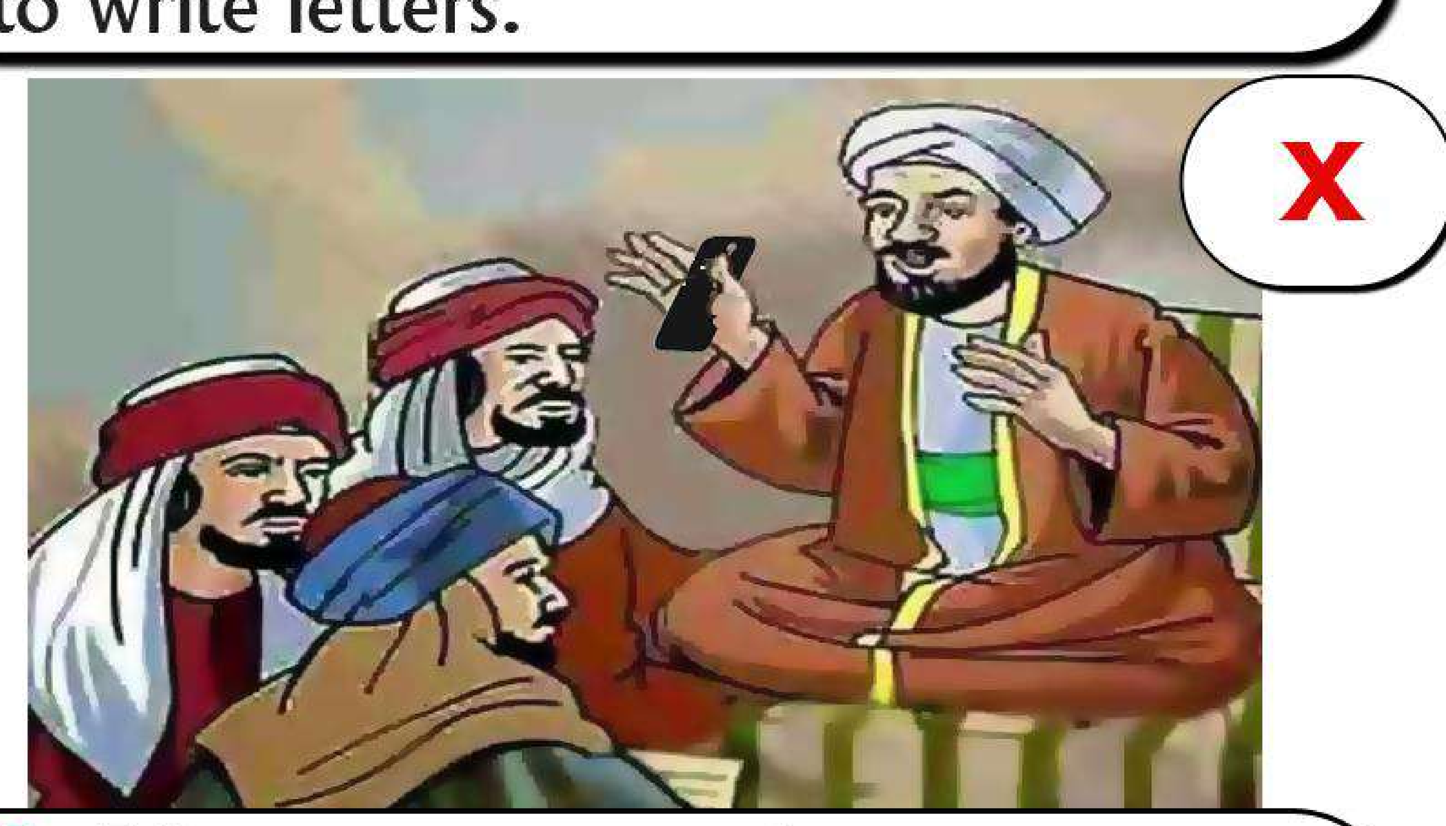
√

1- 100 years ago, people .... to write letters.



X

2- 100 years ago, people .... have video chat



X

3- 50 years ago, people .... send text message



√

4- 50 years ago, people .... use telephones.

The path to EXCELLENCE in English

Unit One

At the track





Read and learn:

Today, we're at the track. There's a big sports event. Lots of athletes from different schools are competing. Look! They are wearing red, blue, green and black. There are competitions in running, jumping and throwing. I'm watching the long jump. I think the athlete wearing red will win.

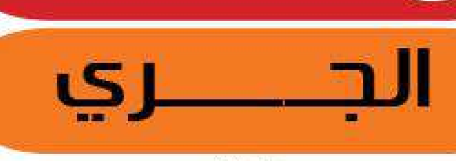
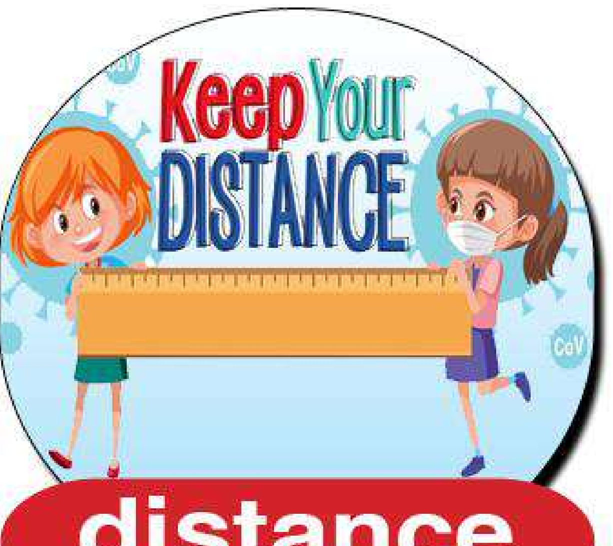






Vocabulary

Part (1)

				
track	sports event	athlete	compete	wear
 ملعب	 حدث رياضي	 رياضي	 يتنافس	 يرتدي
				
competition	get	do the long jump	do a throwing competition	Running
منافسة	 يحصل علي	 يقوم بالوثب الطويل	 ينافس في الرماية	 الجري
				
jumping	throwing	long jump	think	win
القفز	الرمي	الوثب الطويل	يفكر	يفوز
				
distance	race	measure	medal	quickly
مسافة	سباق	يقيس	ميدالية	بسرعة

lots of	different	around the field	exciting
كثيراً من	مختلف	حول الحقل	مثير
hope	have to	as far as you can	someone
يأمل	يجب ان	بقدر ما تستطيع	شخص ما





Exercises

1 Underline the correct word(s):

1- We are (between – at – under) the track.

2- There is a big (sport – sport's – sports) event.

3- There are lots (on – at – of) athletes.

4- The athletes are (competing – completing – flying) in the sports event.

5- I (sing – think – sink) the athlete wearing red will win.

6- They are (wearing – eating – running) shorts.

7- I'm watching the (short – long – far) jump.

8- The (track – athlete – event) is 800 meters around the field.

9- I like the race. It is (bad – horrible – exciting).

10- I hope Waleed (wins – throws – eats) today.

11- You have to (throw – jump – go) the ball as far as you can.

12- Three meters is a good (race – distance – track) for throwing the ball.

13- A man measures how (many – much – far) the athletes throw the ball.

14- He can (eat – jump – swim) high.

15- He is the winner. He is getting a (medal – track – metal).





2 Complete the dialogue using the following words :

(mum – do – Where)

Amr: ………… are you going?

Ali: I'm going to the club.

Amr: Who are you going with?

Ali: I'm going with ………

Amr: What sports ……… do you like?

Ali: I like throwing.

3 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Today, Ahmed is at the track. There's a big sports event. Lots of athletes from different schools are competing. They are wearing red, blue, green and black. There are competitions in running, jumping and throwing.

Answer the following questions:

1- Where is Ahmed?

……………………………………………………………………………………

2- What colour are the athletes wearing?

……………………………………………………………………………………

Choose the correct answer:

3- There is a big ……………………….. event.

(art – sports – war)

4- There are competitions in …………………

(watching – swimming – throwing)







Future simple

Use: للتعبير عن احداث في المستقبل.

He will win the race.

Form: subject + will + inf.

I think the event will be amazing.

Negative: subject + will not (won't) + inf.

He will not (won't) win the race.

Question:

Will + subject + inf + ?

Will he play football?

Yes, he will. (or) No, he won't.

Wh - question:

Wh + will + subject + inf + ?

Where will you go?

I will go to Hurghada.

Keywords:

Tomorrow	غداً	in the future	في المستقبل
Next (week/ month/ year)	القادم	tonight	الليلة





Exercises

1 Underline the correct word(s) :

1- I think he will (win – wins – won) the race.

2- Our school (will – are – is) get a medal.

3- Will it (is – are – be) a good competition.

4- It (will – won't – aren't) be easy to win. There are lots of good athletes.

5- (Will – Won't – Is) Fares win the race? No, he won't.

6- Amira (is – are – will) get a medal.

7- They won the competition! They (will – won't – is) be happy.

8- Youssef ran three races today. He (is – will – won't) be tired.

9- (Are – Is – Will) Dina enter the throwing competition?

10- Will he get a prize? No, he (is – will – won't).

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- He will do the long jump. (not)

....

2- Will she visit her aunt tomorrow? (Yes,...)

....

3- Will it be a good competition? (No,....)

....

4- Yes, they will get a medal. (Will)

....

5- No, it won't be easy. (Will)

....









Future simple

Form: subject + will + inf.

I think the event will be amazing.

Negative: subject + will not (won't) + inf.

He will not (won't) win the race.

Question:

Will + subject + inf + ?

Will he play football?

Yes, he will. (or) No, he won't.

Keywords:

Tomorrow	غداً	in the future	في المستقبل
Next (week/ month/ year)	القادم	tonight	الليلة

How + Adj

How far	How fast	How high	How many
كم البعد	كم السرعة	كم الارتفاع	كم العدد

How much	How often	once/ twice
كم كمية	كم عدد المرات	مرة/ مرتين

Adjectives:

Comparative adjective

صفة + er + than

fast	faster than.
slow	slower than

Ali is faster than Amr.

Superlative adjective

the + صفة + est

fast	the fastest
slow	the slowest

Amr is the fastest boy.





Exercises

1 Underline the correct word(s):

1- (What – How – When) far can he jump?

2- How (high – hi – height) can she climb?

3- How (high – fast – old) can he run?

4- Ziad is the (slow – slower – slowest) boy.

5- Amir is (fast – faster – fastest) than Adam.

6- Tarek was faster (thin – then – than) Mahmoud.

7- Mona is (the – then – this) tallest girl.

8- Lara is 120 cm. Dina is 125. Lara is (taller – shorter – happier) than Dina.

9- Amr is 150 cm. Ali is 160 cm. Ahmed is 170 cm. Ahmed is the (shortest – tallest – fastest) boy.

10- Who was the (slow – slower- slowest)?

11- Alaa is (old – older – oldest) than his brother Abdo.

12-Noha is the (young – younger – youngest) girl in the class.

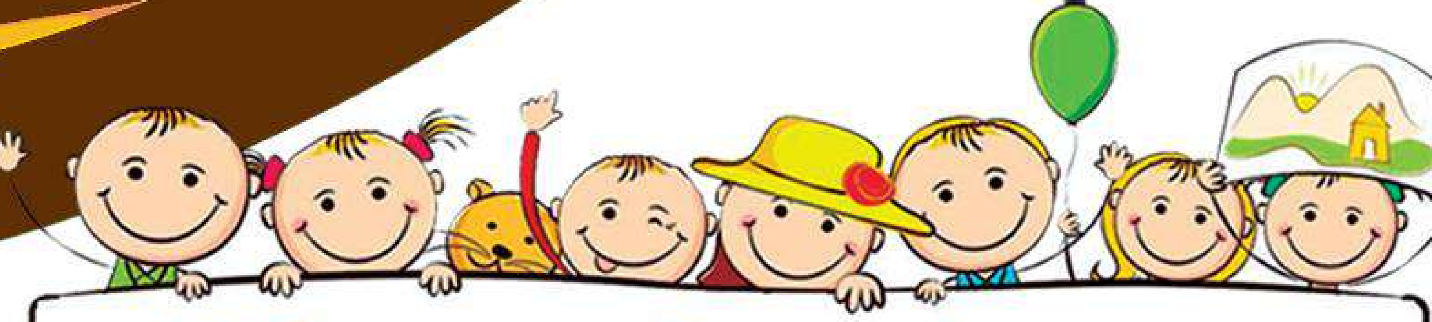
13- (How – Who – Where) high is the wall?

14- Zeyad is the (short – shorter – shortest) one in the class.

15- Mona is (happy – happier – happiest) than Heba.









Vocabulary

Part (3)


train

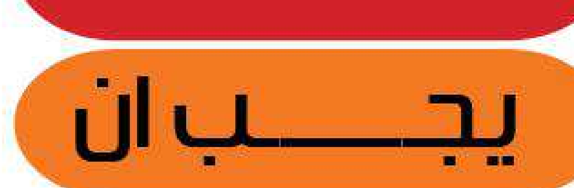
يتدرب


training

تدريب


shouldn't

لا يجب


should

يجب ان



weekend

عطلة نهاية الأسبوع


runner

متسابق جرى


snack

وجبة خفيفة

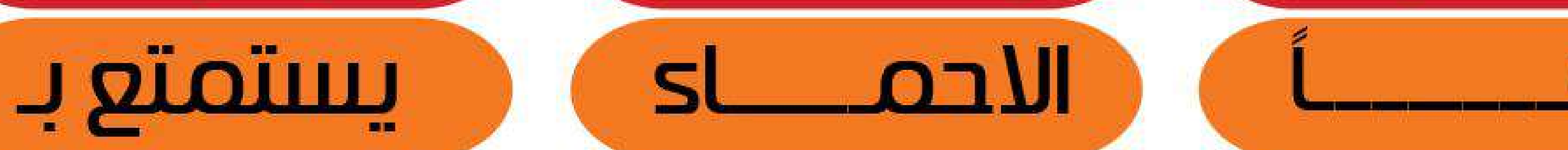

support

يدعم - يساند


fit

لائق بدنياً


worried
قلق


enjoy

يستمتع بـ


warm up
الاحماء


together

معاً


record

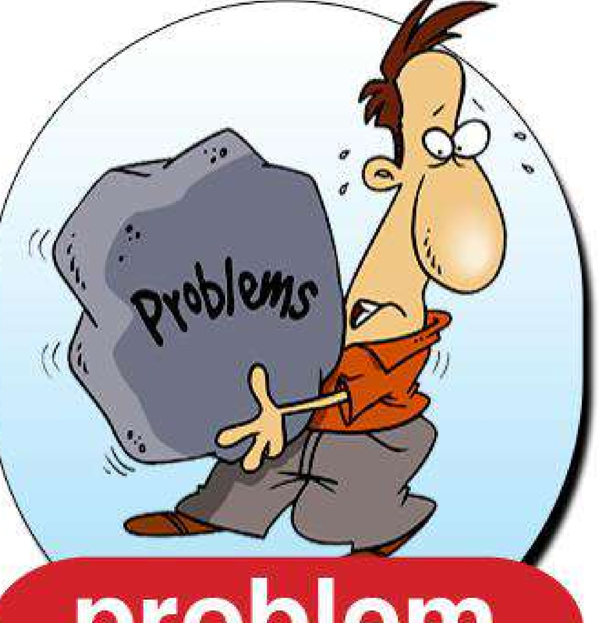
يسجل


come first
يحصل علي المركز الاول


come second
يحصل علي المركز الثاني


healthy food
طعام صحي


bring
يحضر



problem
مشكلة


bicycle
دراجة







and و - but لكن – because لأن – so لذلك – or أو

and و

I like English and Arabic.

but لكن

I like English but I don't like Arabic.

Because لأن

I do sports because I want to get fit.

so لذلك

he ran fast so he came first.

or أو

she doesn't like throwing or jumping.

Exercises

1 Underline the correct word(s):

1- I like running (and – but – because) jumping.

2- It is hard to run (or – so – because) it is hot.

3- I like running (because – but – so) I'm not very fast.

4- He has a race next week (because – so – but) he trains everyday.

5- She doesn't like throwing (so – or – because) jumping.

6- I didn't go to school (because – so – but)I was ill.

7- Mona was tired (because – so – but) she went to bed.

8- I enjoy English (because – so – and) Arabic.





Exercises

1 Underline the correct word(s):

1- She won the race. She (support – came – find) first.

2- We warm (up – in – at) before we do exercise.

3- You should (come – support – do) your friends.

4- I want to help him as (much – many – big) as I can.

5- You should eat (dirty – fast - healthy) food.

6- She enjoys (running – run – runs).

7- How (big – often – far) do you do sport?

8- (Which – How – When) sport do you like?

9- I (play – think – record) her race times.

10- We do sport and (eat – have – take) fun.

2 Complete the dialogue using the following words:

(fast – sport – difficult – often)

Khalid: Do you like ....?

Hamdy: Yes, I like running.

Khalid: Is it ....?

Hamdy: No, it isn't.

Khalid: How .... do you practise?

Hamdy: Four times a week.

Khalid: How .... can you run?

Hamdy: I can run 100 meters in 15 second.



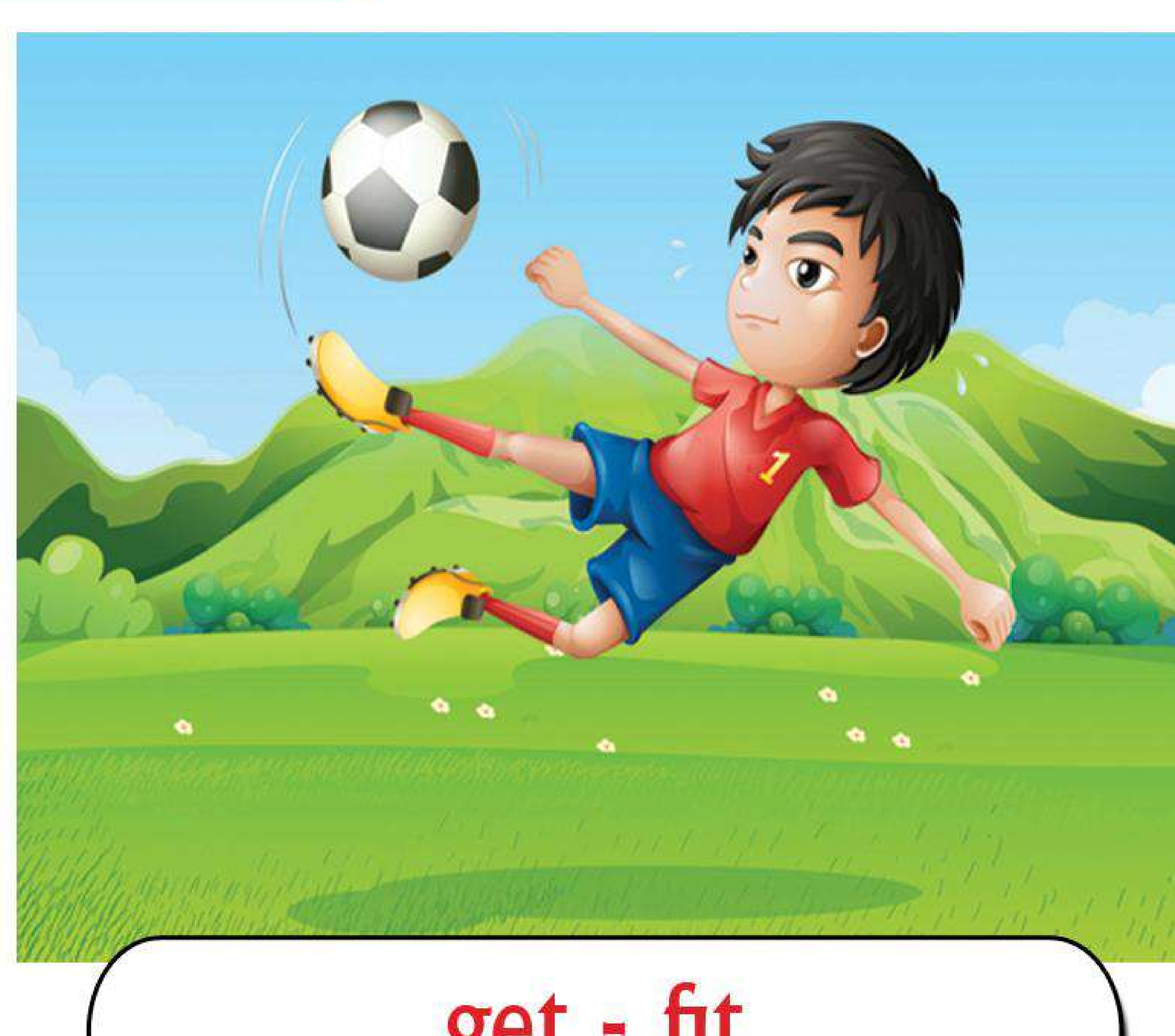


4 Write a sentence under each picture:



came – first

....



get - fit

....



like – throwing

....

help – friend

....







Vocabulary

Part (4)

rule	never	make fun of	kind
قاعـــدة	ابــــــداً	يسخـر من	عطـــوف
tell secret	pressure	idea	apologize
يخبـــر سراً	ضغـــــط	فكــــرة	يعتـــذر
say sorry	Important	find	one day
يعتـــــذر	مهــــــم	يجــــــد	يوم مــــا
What's the matter?	scared of	know	spread rumours
ما الأمــــر	خائف مـن	يعـــرف	ينشر اشاعات

My rules for being a good friend :

Never make fun of your friends!
لا تسخر من أصدقائك!

Never tell your friend's secret to other people.
لا تنقل أسرار صديقك للآخرين .

Never spread rumours about your friends.
لا تنشر إشاعات عن أصدقائك.

Never pressure your friend to do something he or she doesn't want to do.
لا تجبر صديقك ليفعل شئ لا يريده.

Listen to your friend's ideas.
إستمع لآراء صديقك.

Support your friend.
ساند (قف بجانب) صديقك.

If you make your friend sad, it is good to apologize – saying sorry is important.
إن أسأت إلى صديقك من الأفضل أن تعتذر له . فالإعتذار هام .

Have fun together!
امرحوا معاً .





Exercises

1 Read the rules again and complete the table:

How to be a good friend?

Good friends never do:	Good friends should do:
....	....
....	....
....	....

2 Underline the correct word:

1- It is good to (make – support – play) your friend.

2- It is bad to (make – swim – fly) fun of your friend.

3- (Always – Never – Sometimes) tell your friend's secrets.

4- (Support – Help – Listen) to your friend's idea.

5- Never (spread – support – make) rumours about your friends.

6- Have (rumours – fun – pressure) with your friend.

7- Saying sorry is (bad – unkind – important).

8- Listen to your friend's (ideas – games – rumours).

9- Never (listen – pressure – have) your friend to do something he doesn't want.

10- (Do -Have - Be) fun together !





3 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Tamer was a pupil.One day he was sad when he came home from school. He told his mother .He told his friend Sherif a secret that he was scared of water so he didn't want to do the swimming competition but his friend Sherif told Adam and Wael, and now everyone knows. They are making fun of Tamer.The next day,Tamer was a lot happier. Sherif apologized for telling his secret. Adam and Wael said sorry for making fun of me.

Answer the following questions:

1- How was Tamer when he came back from school?

....

2- Who are making fun of Tamer?

....

Choose the correct answer:

3- Tamer told his (father – mother – sister)about his problem.

4- Sherif (laughed – made – apologized) for telling Tamer's secrets.

4 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- Nabil came first so he was happy. (became)

....

2- Ali likes swimming. He doesn't like running. (but)

....

3- Ziad plays football. He scores goals. (and)

....

4- Khalid doesn't like watching TV. He doesn't like going to the cinema. (or)

....

5- Eman went to the doctor because she was ill. (so)

....





"soft "c

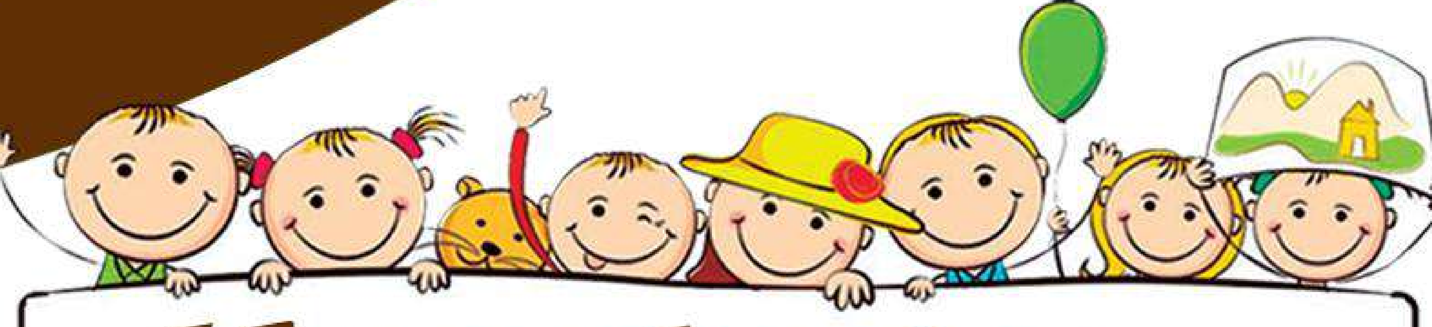
ينطق الحرف (c) .... / s / إذا جاء بعده " e / i / y "

Circle the odd one out

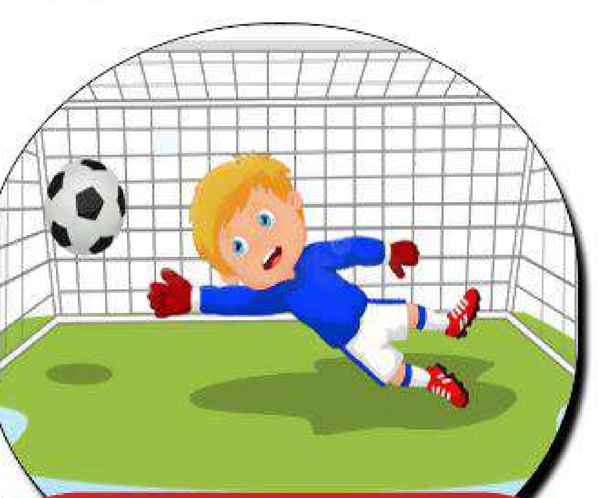
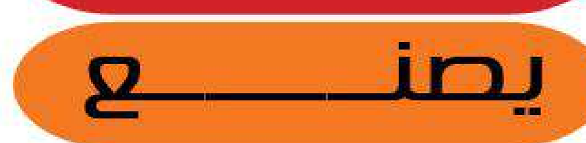
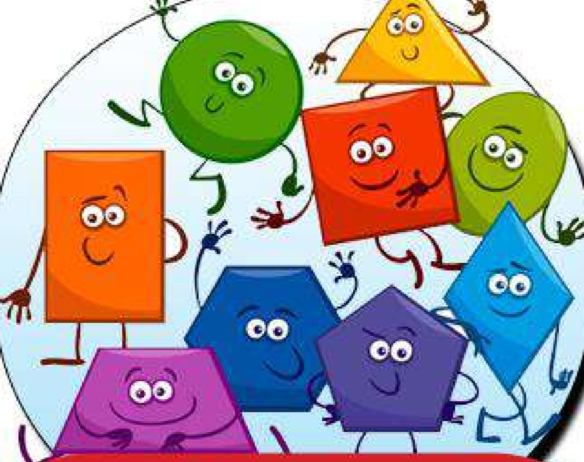
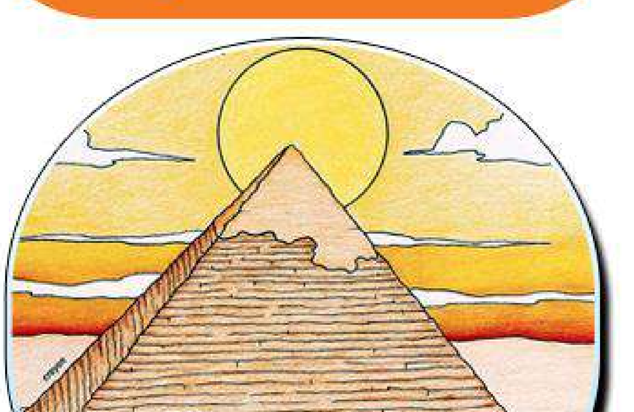
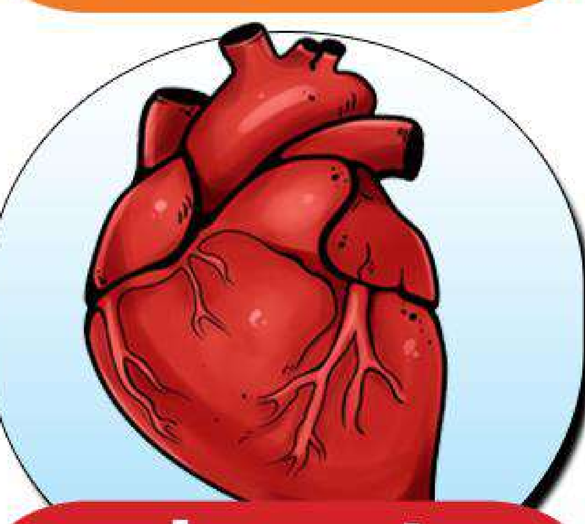
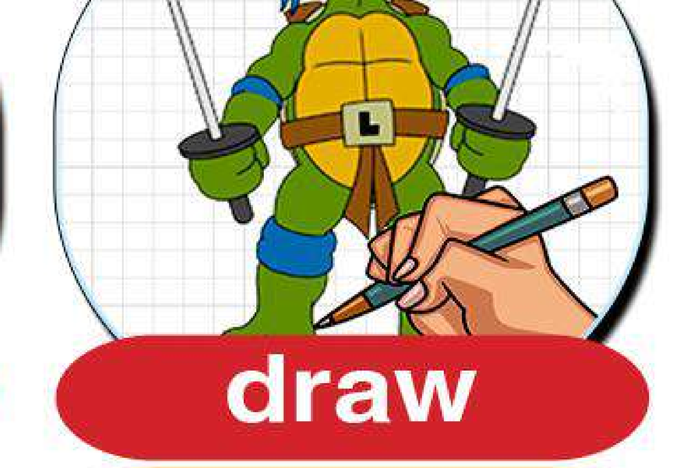
1- camel	city	colour
2- crocodile	club	ice
3- space	cake	distance
4- computer	clothes	race







Vocabulary

 basketball كرة السلة	 football كرة القدم	 volleyball كرة الطائرة	 score يسجل	 National Football Team الفريق القومي لكرة القدم
 take  يأخذ	 make  يصنع	 shape  شكل	 journey رحلة طويلة	 map  خريطة
 play مسرحية	 cardboard ورق مقوي	 card كارت	 the Africa Cup of Nations كأس الأمم الافريقية	 cyclist راكب الدراجة
cycle يركب الدراجة	 museum متحف	 Great Pyramid الهرم الأكبر	 heart قلب	 Egyptian مصري
Mau cat القط الماو	  theatre مسرح	  friendship صداقة	 draw يرسم	 scissors مقص





set a record	world record	season	describe	script
يسجل رقم قياسي عالمي	رقم قياسي عالمي	موسم	يصف	نص
effort	around	start	valley of the kings	scene
مجهود	حول	يبدأ	وادي الملوك	مشهد
stage	popsicle sticks	sticky tape		
خشبة المسرح	شمع لاصق	شريط لاصق		





World records

What is a world record? It's something which is the fastest, biggest, oldest or smallest in the world. People in many different countries like trying to make new world records all the time. Here are some famous Egyptian world records. Did you know? In 2017 the Egyptian footballer Mohamed Salah set a world record when he played for an English team Liverpool. He scored the highest number of goalsin one season 32 goals! Egypt's National football team has a world record too. It is for winning The Africa Cup of Nations the most times it won 7 times in 1957, 1959, 1986, 1998,2006, 2008 and 2010! And in 2018, Cyclists in Egypt made a new world record. They made the largest GPS drawing by bicycle. The challenge was to cycle 761 k.m around Egypt, and record the direction of the race. The cyclists started at the Great Pyramids of Giza, and it took 3 days to finish. The pictures of their journey made the shape of the heart on the map! It was important because it made people think about how important it is to keep your heart healthy. It isn't just Egyptian people who break world records.

The Egyptian Mau is the fastest cat in the world. It can run up to 48 k.m an hour!





Exercises

1 Underline the correct word(s):

1- In which sport did Mohamed Salah set a world record?

(basketball – volleyball – football)

2- How many goals did he score in one season?

(32 – 22 – 12)

3- How many times did Egypt's national football team win the Africa cup of nations?

(3 – 5 – 7)

4- When did cyclists in Egypt set a record for cycling around Egypt?

(2018 – 2019 – 2020)

5- How far did they cycle?

(871 K.m – 761 K.m – 651 K.m)

6- Where did the race start?

(Cairo museum – Valley of the kings – Great pyramids of Giza)

7- How long did it take to finish?

(3 days – 4 days – 5 days)

8- What shape did the journey photos make on the map?

(a heart – a face – a foot)

9- How fast can the Egyptian Mau cat can run?

(8 k.m an hour – 18 k.m an hour – 48 k.m an hour)





2 Complete the dialogue using the following words :

(do – amazing – theatre – Where)

Khalid: .... will you go tomorrow?

Ziad: I will go to the ....

Khalid: Do you think it will be ....?

Ziad: Yes, I ....

3 Write a sentence under each picture:



plays – football

....



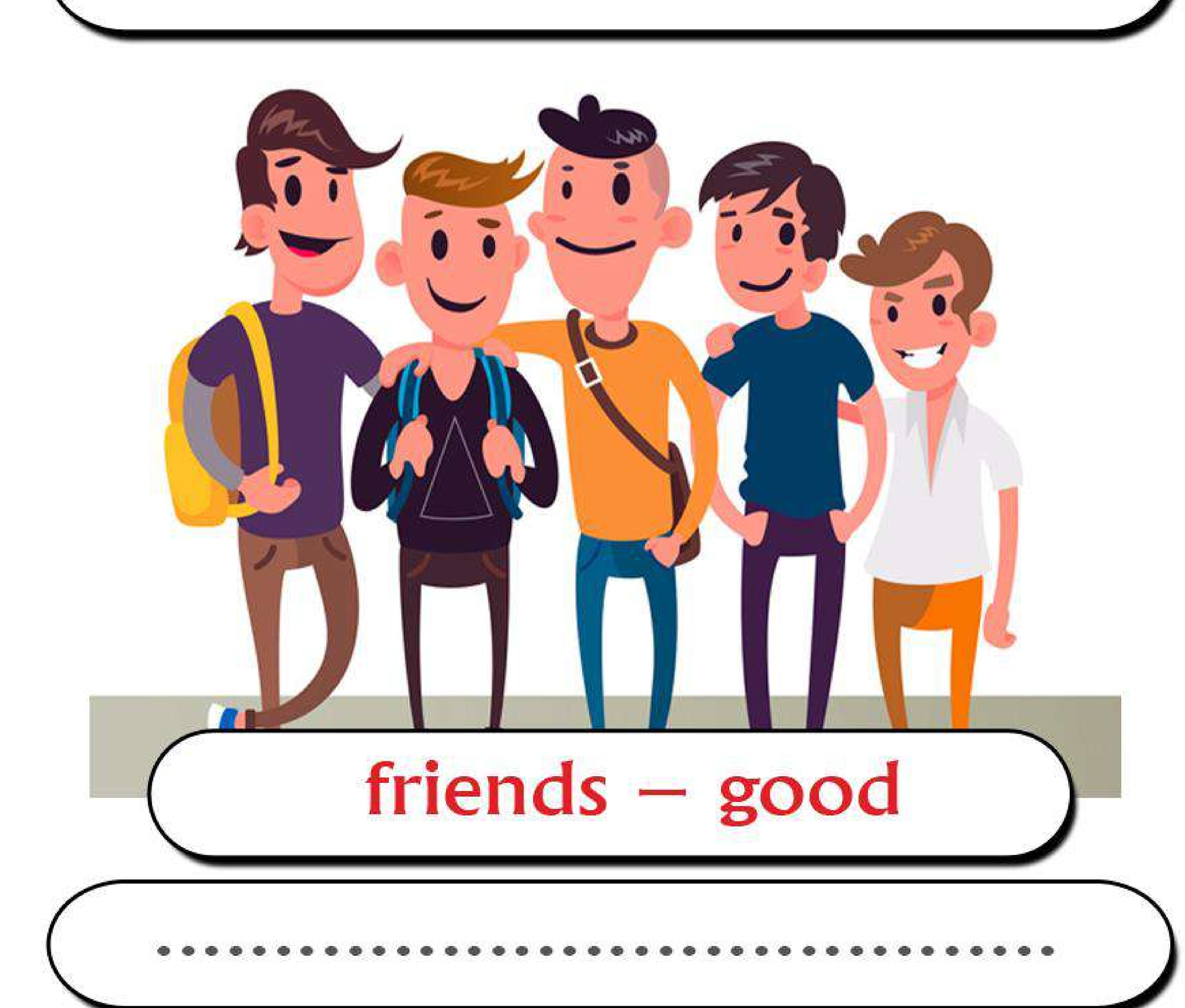
have – fun

....



citadel – old

....



friends – good

....





Review



Vocabulary

track	ملعب	easy	سهل
sports event	حدث رياضي	difficult	صعب
lots of	كثير من	amazing	مدهش
athlete	رياضي	tired	متعب
compete	يتنافس	support	يساند
competition	منافسة	train	يتدرب
wear	يرتدي	training	تدريب
different	مختلف	exercise	يتدرب
throwing a ball	رمي الكرة	runner	عداء(متسابق جري)
think	يفكر	get fit	يصبح لائق بدنياً
distance	مسافة	warm up	الاحماء
race	سباق	together	سوياً
measure	يقيس	record	يسجل
valley of the kings	وادي الملوك	come first	يحصل علي المركز الأول
field	حقل	come second	يحصل علي المركز الثاني
exciting	مثير	healthy food	طعام صحي
quickly	بسرعة	bring	يحضر
hope	يأمل	snack	وجبة خفيفة
weekend	عطلة نهاية الاسبوع	museum	متحف
someone	شخص ما	great pyramid	الهرم الأكبر
do the long jump	يقوم بالوثب العالي	popsicle sticks	شمع لاصق
journey	رحلة طويلة	cardboard	ورق مقوي
heart	قلب	sticky tape	شريط لاصق
Egyptian	مصري	scene	مشهد
mau cat	القط الماو	worried	قلقان
theatre	مسرح	problem	مشكلة





Review



Vocabulary

friendship	صداقة	enjoy	يستمتع بـ
describe	يصف	effort	مجهود
stage	خشبة المسرح	rule	قاعدة
play	مسرحية	never	ابداً
make fun of	يسخر من	important	مهم
kind	نوع - طيب	find	يجد
tell secret	يخبر سر	one day	كان يا ما كان
spread rumours	ينشر اشاعات	What's the matter?	ما الامر؟
pressure	ضغط	scared of	خائف من
idea	فكرة	know	يعلم
apologize	يعتذر	city	مدينة
say sorry	يعتذر	citadel	قلعة
set a record	يسجل رقم قياسي	score	يسجل
world record	رقم قياسي عالمي	season	موسم
cyclist	راكب دراجة	national football team	فريق القومي لكرة القدم
cycle	يركب دراجة	the Africa cup of nations	كأس الأمم الافريقية
score	يسجل	stick	يلصق
season	موسم	script	نص







Future simple

Form: subject + will + inf.

I think the event will be amazing.

Negative: subject + will not (won't) + inf.

He will not (won't) win the race.

Question:

Will + subject + inf + ?

Will he play football?

Yes, he will. (or) No, he won't.

Keywords:

Tomorrow	غداً	in the future	في المستقبل
Next (week/ month/ year)	القادم	tonight	الليلة

How + Adj

How far	How fast	How high	How many
كم البعد	كم السرعة	كم الارتفاع	كم العدد

How much	How often	once/ twice
كم كمية	كم عدد المرات	مرة/ مرتين

Adjectives:

Comparative adjective

صفة + er + than

fast	faster than.
slow	slower than

Ali is faster than Amr.

Superlative adjective

the + صفة + est

fast	the fastest
slow	the slowest

Amr is the fastest boy.





Test unit (1)

1 Underline the correct word:

1- They are playing games at the (track – lab – library).

2- We are having a sports (running – event – throwing).

3- I am watching the (long – short – big) jump.

4- He is a/an (computer – doctor – athlete), he plays sports.

5- Athletes from different schools are (competing – wearing – doing).

6- I think he (is winning – wins – will win).

7- Ali is (fast – faster – fastest) than Hany.

8- How (much – many – often) do you go to the club?

9- It's (good – bad – evil) to apologize when you do something wrong.

10- He likes sports (so – but – because) he doesn't like music.

2 Complete the following dialogue using these words:

(sports – Do – often – football)

Mariam: .... you like sports?

Shahd: Yes I do.

Mariam: What .... do you play?

Shahd: I play ....

Mariam: How .... do you practise it?

Shahd: Three times a week.





3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- He will buy a new car. (not)

....

2- Yes, I will visit my aunt. (Will)

....

3- Will they travel abroad? (Yes)

....

4- Ahmad is 150 cm. Ali is 160 cm. (taller)

....

5- He went to the doctor because he was ill. (so)

....

4 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Next Friday is going to be my birthday. I am going to have a big birthday party. My mum is going to make a cake. My friends are going to give me presents. My dad is going to bring me a bike as he promised me. It's going to be a great day.

Answer the following questions:

1- When are you going to have your birthday party ?

....

2- What are your friends going to bring you ?

....

Choose the correct answer:

3- Your mum is going to make you a (present – ribbon – cake).

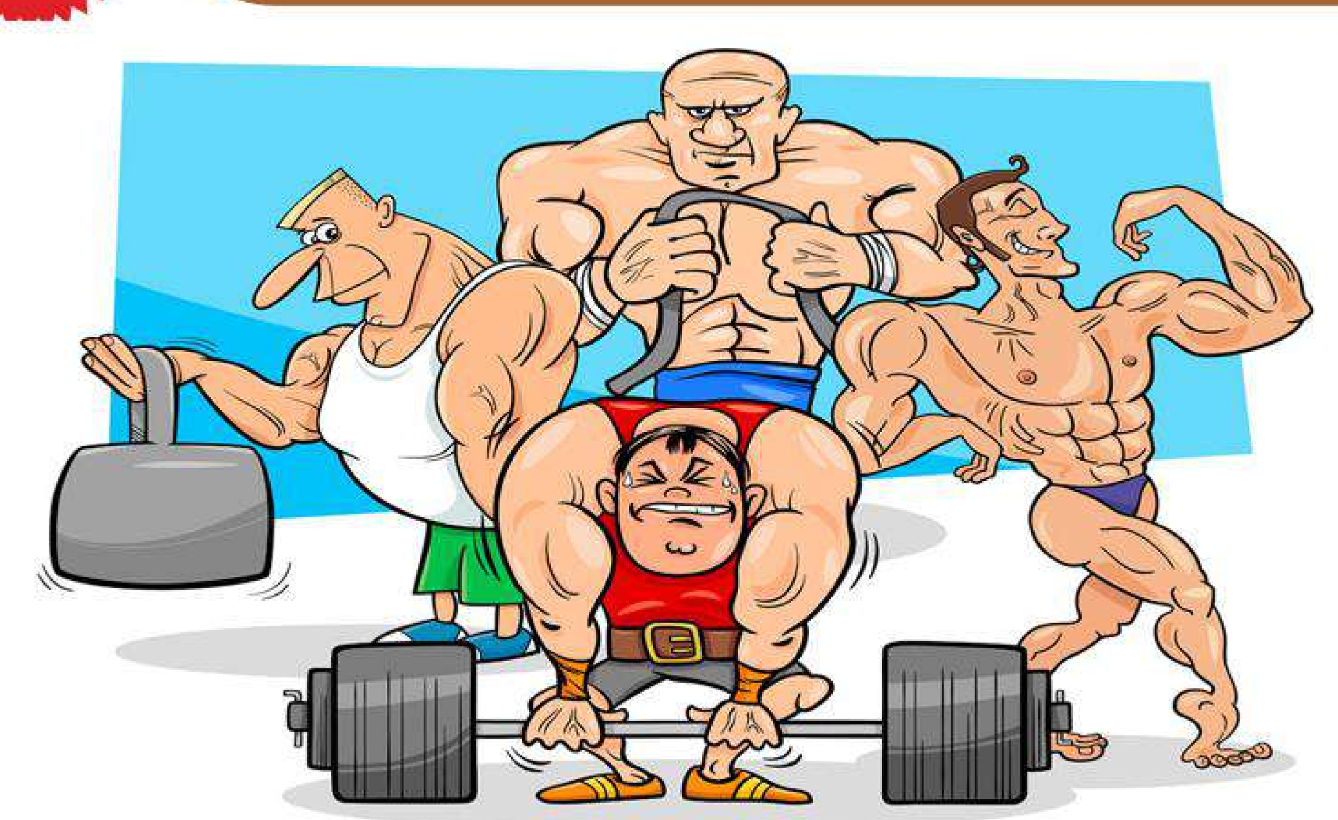
4- It's going to be a (nice – bad – short) day.







5 Write a sentence under each picture:



can _ athlete

....



They _ running

....



win _ competinon

....

6 Copy the following sentence:

A sound mind is in a sound body.

....

The path to EXCELLENCE in English

Unit two

Body Matters

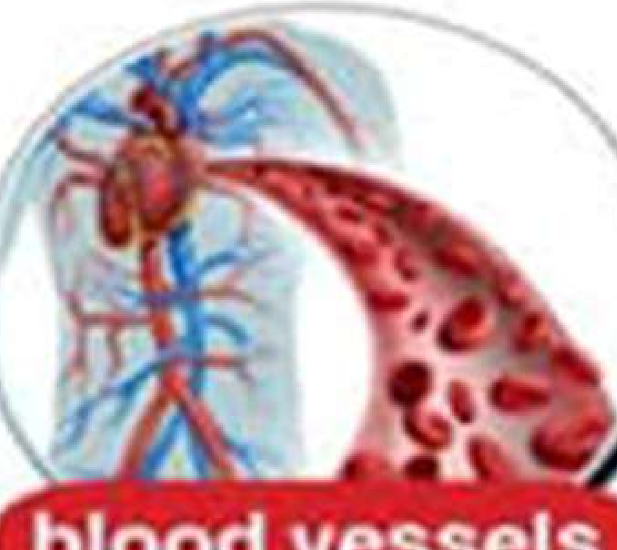
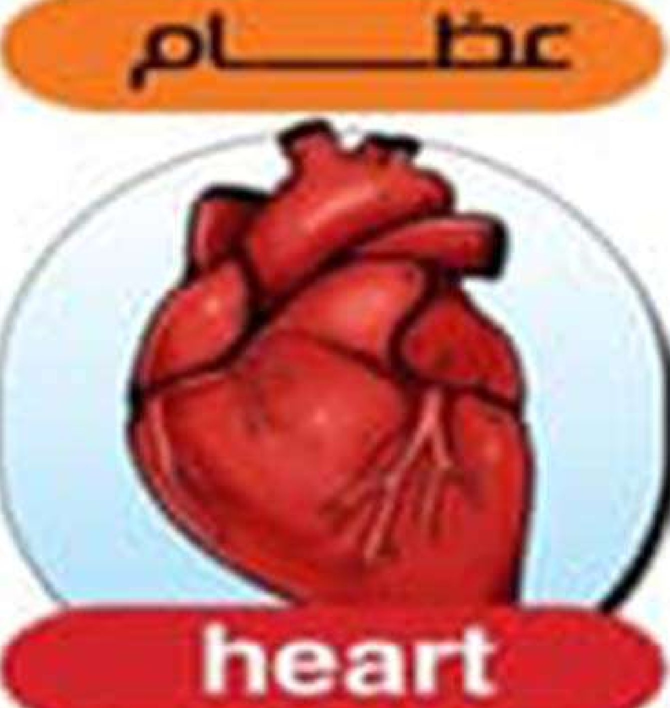




Part (1)



Vocabulary

				
skeleton	attach	elbow	organs	blood vessels
هيكل عظمى	يرفق	كوع	أعضاء الجسم	اوعية دموية
				
rib	skull	lung	strong	lift
ضلع	جمجمة	رئة	قوى	يرفع
				
protect	veins	blood	nutrients	bones
يحمى	اوردة	دم	مواد غذائية	عظام
				
muscles	jaw bone	brain	knee	heart
عضلات	عظمة الفك	مخ	ركبة	قلب
				
eye	move	kick a ball	chew food	arteries
عين	يتحرك	يركل الكرة	يمضغ الطعام	شرايين





Read and learn:

Bones and muscles

Our skeleton is all the bones that keep us strong and help us more. We need muscles to move our bones. Muscles are attached to bones and they lift and turn bones so we can walk, run, dance – anything! When we kick a ball, muscles make the bones in our leg and knee move.

Muscles in our arms and elbows move when you play tennis. We use muscles when we chew foo, to move the jaw bone up and down.

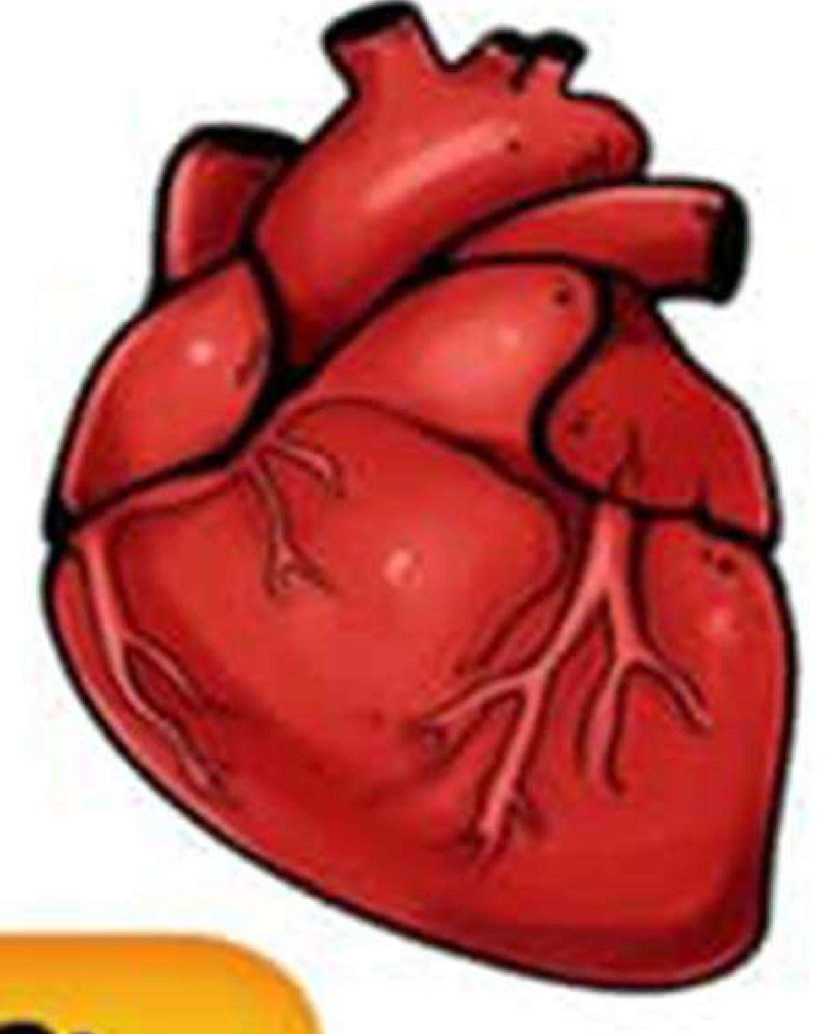
Bones are hard, and they protect our soft organs. Our brain, heart and lungs are important organs that need to be safe.

Look and learn

brain
skull
jaw
elbow
rib
muscle
knee







Read and learn:

1- Our heart beats about 70 times aminute .

2- Our brain controls everything that happens in our body.

3- Our heart moves blood around the body.

4- Our skeleton protects us and makes us strong .

Read and learn:

1- Veins carry blood from the body to the heart .

2- Blood carries oxygen and nutrients around your body.

3- We need nutrients to help our bodies grow.

4- Arteries carry blood away from the heart to the body .

5- Veins and arteries are types of blood vessels .









Exercises

1 Underline the correct word(s):

1- Our skeleton is the bones that keep us (strong – weak – sad).

2- Our bones help us (fly – move – think) bones .

3- We need (muscles – bikes – planes) to move our bones .

4- Muscle are attached (in – on – to) bones .

5- The player (kicks – swims – runs) a ball .

6- We move the jaw bone up and down to (play – chew – drink) food.

7- Bones are (hard – soft – fast) .

8- Bones (eat – protect – drink) our soft organs .

9- The brain is a soft (bone – organ – jaw) .

10- Our brain , heart and lungs are (fast – slow – important) organs .

11- The skull protects the (heart – legs – brain) .

12- The ribs protect the (eyes – legs – heart).

13- Our (brain – knee – heart) beats 70 times a minute .

14- Our (nose – mouth – brain) controls everything that happens in our body .

15- Our (head – hair – skeleton) protects us and makes us strong .

16- (Brains – Ribs – Veins) carry blood from the body to the heart .

17- Blood carries (oxygen – milk – juice) and nutrients around your body.

18- We need nutrients to help our bodies (swim – run – grow).

19- (Brains – Arteries- Skeletons) carry blood away .from the heart to the body .

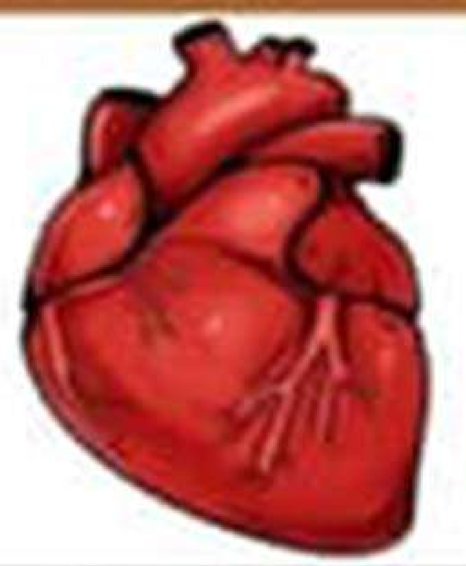
20- The elbow is in the (heart – arm – head).

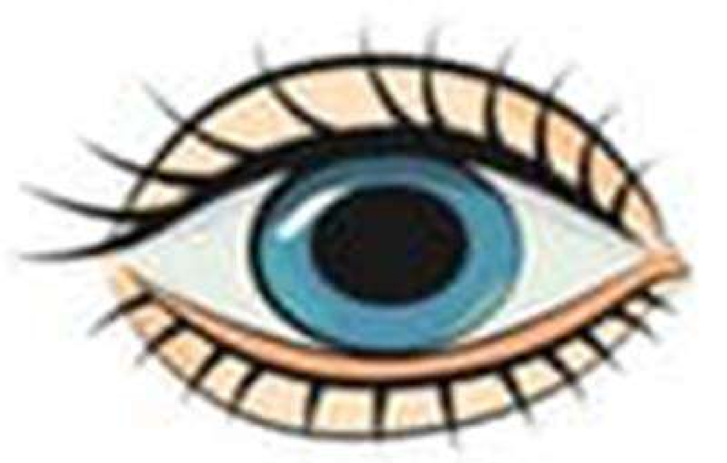




2 Write a sentence under each picture:









skull - brain	ribs - heart	Sunglasses - eyes
....	....	....

3 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Our skeleton is all the bones that keep us strong and help us more. We need muscles to move our bones. Muscles are attached to bones and they lift and turn bones so we can walk, run, dance – anything! When we kick a ball, muscles make the bones in our leg and knee move.

Answer the following questions:

1- What helps us move ?

....

2- What do bones protect ?

....

Choose the correct answer:

3- Our ....is all the bones that keep us move .

(heart – brain – skeleton)

4- The jaw bone moves .... (right – up – left).

4 Copy the following sentence:

Our skeleton is all the bones that keep us strong.

....

....







Future : going to

Form

Subject + (am / is / are) + going to + inf (مصدر)

I am going to wear a helmet .
He is going to play in the park today .

Negative :

Subject + (am / is / are) + not + going to + inf (مصدر)

I am not going to wear a helmet .
He is not going to play in the park today .

Question

(Am / Is / Are) + subject + going to + inf (مصدر) + ?

Are you going to climb the rock ?
Yes, I am or No, I am not.
Is he going to wear the pads?
Yes, he is or No , he isn't.

Key words:

Tomorrow غدا	In the future في المستقبل
Next (week/ month/ year) القادم	tonight الليلة









Exercises

1 Underline the correct word:

1- He is going to (wears – wear – wearing) a helmet

2- Is he (go – goes – going) to play tennis ?

3- (Am – Is – Are) they going to climb the tree?

4- Is he going to wear a helmet? -Yes, he (am – is – isn't) .

5- Are they going to swim tomorrow ? - No, they (are – aren't – isn't) .

6- Ahmed is going (to – in – on) fly akite .

7- (Is – Are – Am) they going to buy a car ? - Yes, they are

8- They are going to visit the zoo (ago – yesterday – tomorrow).

9- He (are not – not is – isn't) going to play today .

10- The children (am – is – are) going to fly their kites.

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- They will watch TV. (going)

....

2- He is going to swim in the pool (not)

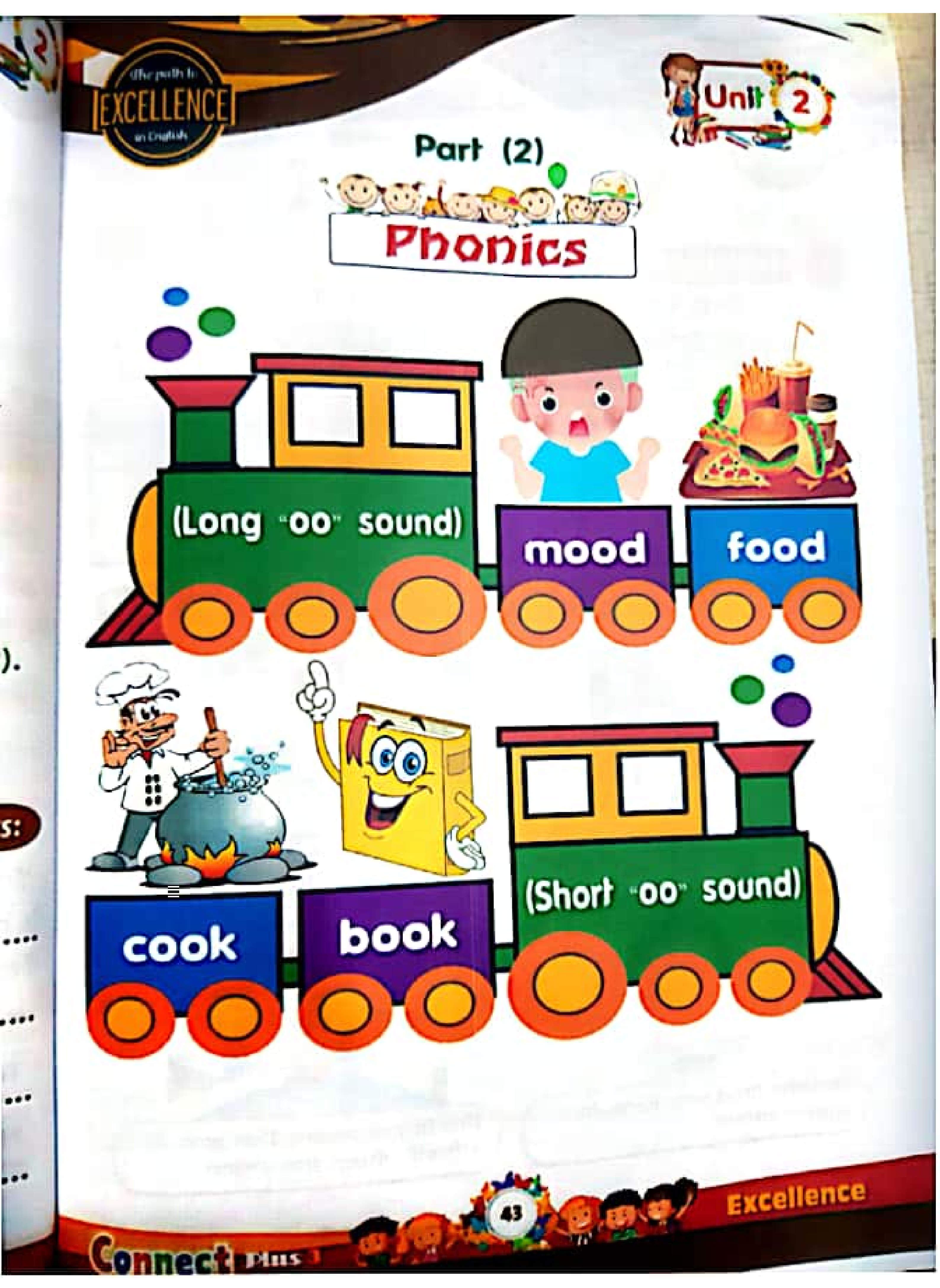
....

3- Yes, they are going to play tennis (Are)

....

4- Is she going to read astory ? (Yes)

....



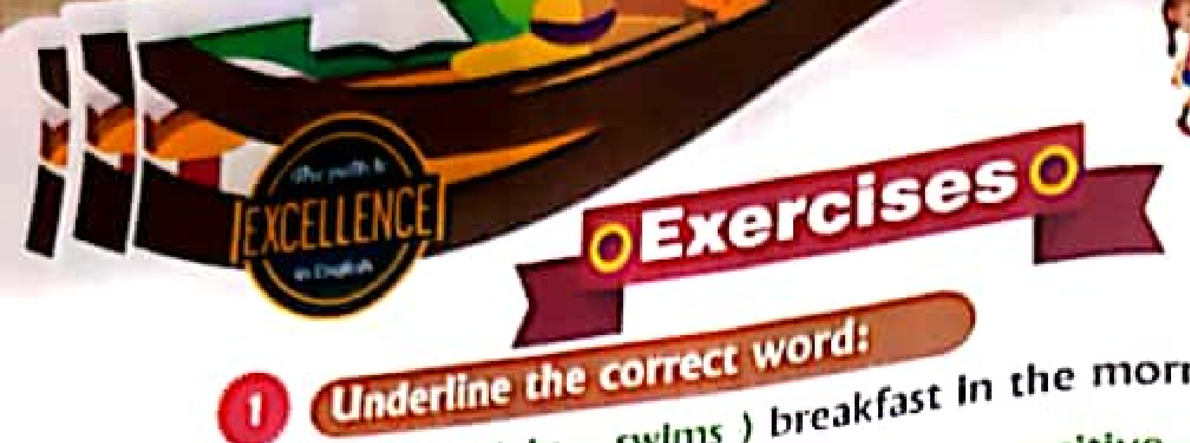
Scanned with CamScanner


Unit
The path to EXCELLENCE in English
Exercises
1 Look and write:
foot – room – tool – good – root – wood
Long " oo " sound
Short " oo " sound
room
good
2 Underline the long " oo " sound circle the short " oo " sound
He is in a bad mood because he hurt. His foot with a book.
Let's cook some food. We'll eat in the kitchen, not in the living room.
Healthy food puts Fares in a good mood.
I'm in my room. I've got a book about the moon.
Connect Plus 3
44
Excellence



(Healthy habits)

* I get about 8 hours sleep every night.
* I never skip breakfast .
* I drink six or seven glasses of water every day.
* I don't play outside everyday.
* I eat fruits and vegetables everyday.





Exercises

1 Underline the correct word:

1- He (eats – drinks – swims) breakfast in the morning .
2- When I feel worried , I try to be (sad – positive – terrified)
3- It is bad to (eat – skip – stay) breakfast.
4- Fares gets a lot of (sleep – sleeps – slept) .
5- Ahmed gets the (night – right – sight) nutrients .
6- You should (always – never – sometimes) skip breakfast.
7- It is (healthy – unhealthy – bad) to eat fruits and vegetable
8- I feel unhappy when I have a/an (mood – argument – skip)
with my friends.
9- Don't stay (on – up – under) late.
10- Wael doesn't shout or cry when things go wrong .He keeps
(mood – argument – calm) .

2 Read the following passage, then answer the questions

My name is Omar. I am ten years old . I do sports every day. I sleep 8 h every night. I never skip breakfast. I eat fruits and vegetables . I drink seve glasses of water every day .

Answer the following questions:

1- How many hours does Omar sleep every night?
....
2- How old is Omar ?
....

Choose th
3- Omar
4- Omar
3 W
4 C







Choose the correct answer:

3- Omar .... skips breakfast.

(always – never - sometimes)

4- Omar drinks .... glasses of water every day.

(five – six – seven)

3 Write a sentence under each picture:







skeleton	fruits - vegetables	stay up
....	....	....

4 Copy the following sentence:



I never skip breakfast

....






The path to EXCELLENCE in English
Unit 2
Part (4)
Vocabulary
large
ضخم
germs
جراثيم
layer
طبقة
swallow
يبتلع
absorb
يمتص
stomach acid
العصارة المعدية
energy
طاقة
dirt
قذارة - طين
look after
يعتني بـ
digestion
الهضم
skin
جلد
warm
دافئ
SUN CREAM 30
sunscreen
كريم واقي للشمس
sunburn
احتراق الجلد
break down
يفتت (الطعام)
important
هام / مهم
as well as
بالإضافة الى
cool
لطيف / بارد
damage
يدمر
push
يدفع
Connect Plus 2
48





Our skin

Our skin is the largest organ in our body, and it's very important .It protects us from the sun , as well as from dirt and germs .It keeps you cool in hot weather , and warm in cold weather!We need to look after our skin to keep it healthy.

Our skin has got lots of layers :

1-Top layer: This is strong .Water can't get through it!

2-Middle layer: We can feel hot and cold things here .This has got blood vessels.

3-Bottom layer: This attaches your skin to your bones and muscles.The sun can damage our skin.We can get sunburn.It's important to wear sunscreen to protect our skin. Do you wear sunscreen?

Read and Learn:

We know it's important to eat healthy food.But, do you know what happens to food after you eat it?

When we swallow food, it goes to our stomach.We get energy and nutrients from the food we eat.But our bodies have to change the food so it can use it.It has to break down the food before it can absorb it.We chew food before in our mouths, using our teeth, tongue and jaw.We need saliva to help us do this.This is a liquid made in our mouth.Then we swallow the food.Muscles help to push it down to our stomach.When the food is in our stomach, another special liquid called "stomach acid" breaks down the food.This is called digestion.Now the body can absorb the nutrients it needs from the food , and get rid of the things it doesn't need.



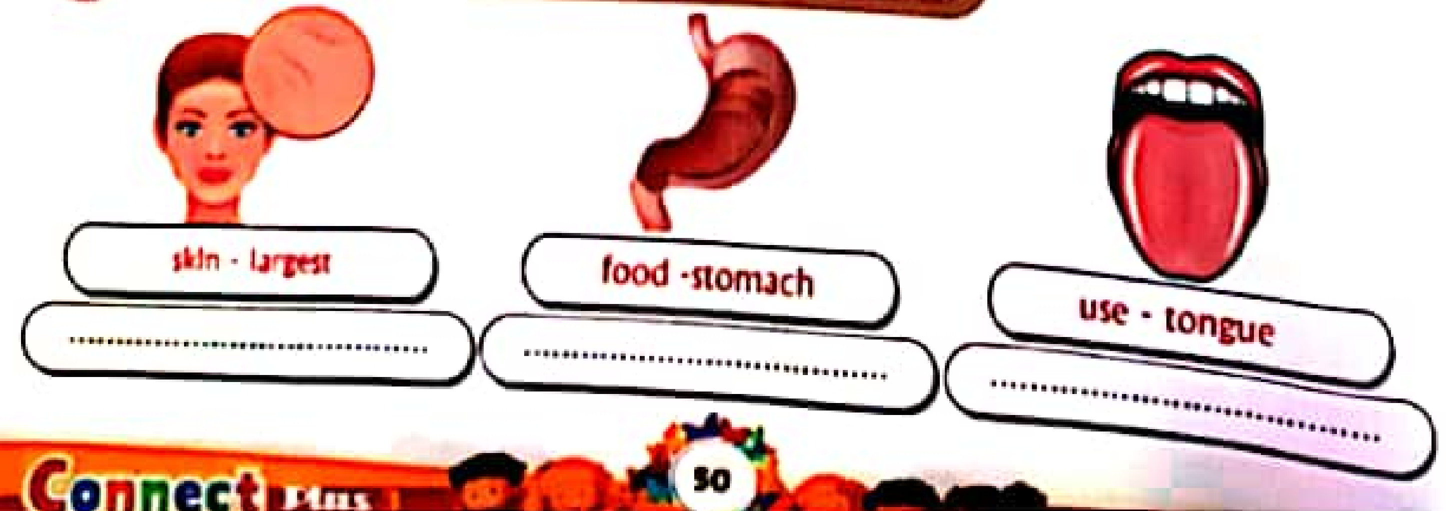


Exercises

1 Underline the correct word(s):

1- Our (brain – skin – heart) keeps us cool in hot weather.
2- Our skin keeps us (cool – happy – warm) in cold weather.
3- Our skin protects us (in – on – from) dirt and germs.
4- We need to look (up – for – after) our skin to keep it healthy .
5- Our skin has got lots of (layers – papers – lungs) .
6- (Top – Middle – Bottom) layer attaches your skin to your bones and muscles .
7- It is important to (play – wear – do) sunscreen to protect our skin.
8- We have got (blood – water – milk) vessels in the middle layers .
9- We can get (sunscreen – sun burn – water) from the sun .
10- When we swallow food , it goes to our (brain – stomach – lung).
11- We get energy from the (blood – food – mood) we eat .
12- Our body has to break (up – down – into) the food before it can absorb it .
13- We chew food in our (eyes – noses – mouths).
14- (Saliva – Blood – Milk) is a liquid made in our mouth .
15- There is a special liquid in our stomach called stomach (acid – saliva – water).

2 Write a sentence under each picture:







3 Complete the dialogue using the following words :

(lots of – skin – organ – layers)

Ahmed: What is the largest ....in our body ?

Ali: It is our ....

Ahmedr: How many ....has our skin got ?

Ali: Our skin has got ....layers .

4 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Our skin is the largest organ in our body, and it's very important .It protects us from the sun , as well as from dirt and germs .It keeps you cool in hot weather , and warm in cold weather!We need to look after our skin to keep it healthy.Our skin has got lots of layers

A) Answer the following questions :

1- What is the largest organ in our body ?

....

2- What does our skin protect from ?

....

B) Choose the correct word (s) :

1- Your skin keeps you ....in hot weather .

(hot – warm – cool)

2- Your skin keeps you warm in ....weather .

(hot – windy – cold)

5 Copy the following sentence:

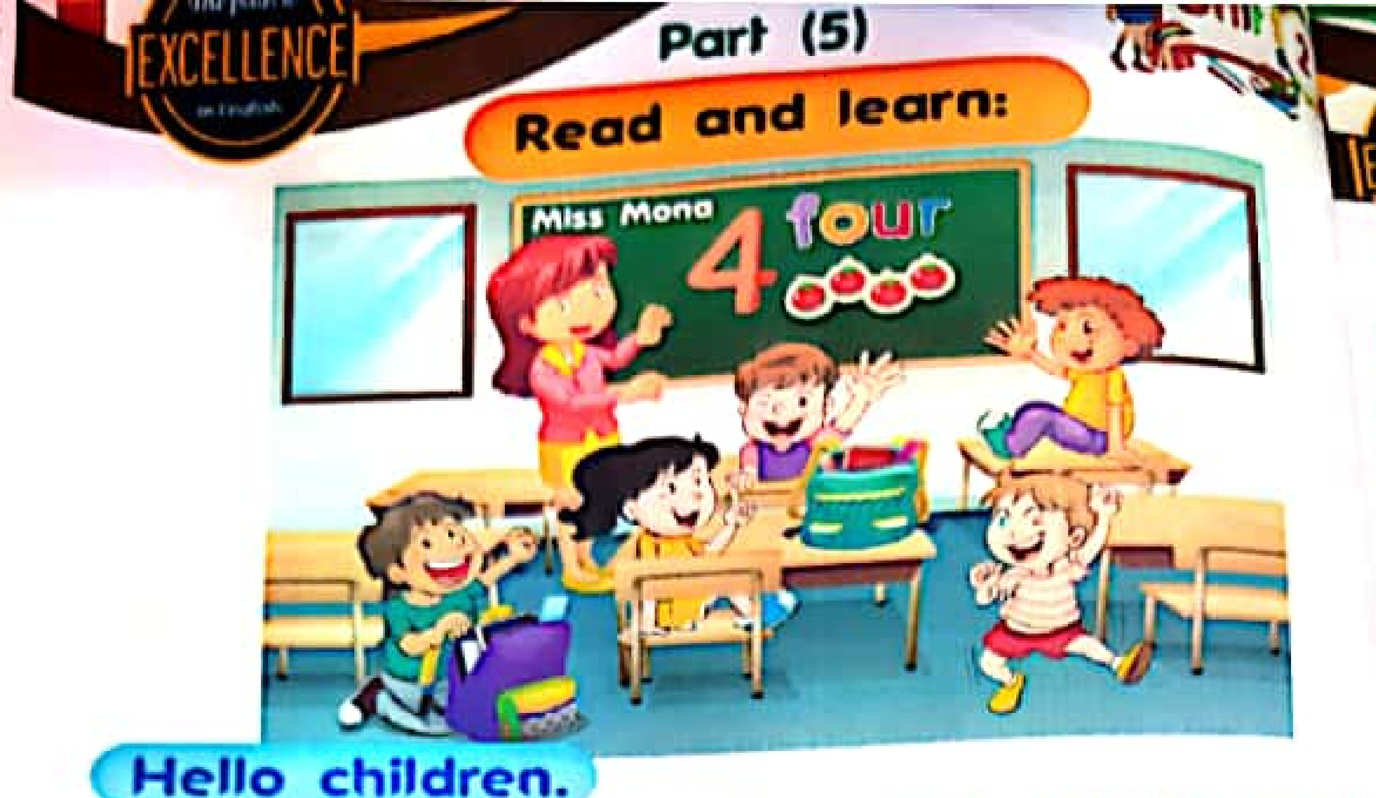
Our skeleton is all the bones that keep us strong.

....

....

Part (5)

Read and learn:



Hello children.

Miss Mona gave us some homework. Let's have a look

I hope you enjoyed learning about the human.Have a look at my questions and see what you remember.

1- Is it healthy or unhealthy to skip breakfast?
It is unhealthy to skip breakfast .

2- Name two organs that your skull protects?
The brain and the eyes.

3- What is oxygen ?
It is the gas that we breathe in .

4- Where does food go when we swallow it ?
It goes to our stomach .

5- Can water get through our top layer of skin ? why ?
No , it can't because it is a strong layer .

6- Does blood with a lot of oxygen travel in veins or arteries ?
In the arteries .

7- Is it healthy for children to get seven hours' sleep anight ?
No, it is healthy for children to get eight hours' sleep anight.

8- What is attached to our bones to help us move ?
Muscles.





Exercises

1 Underline the correct word(s):

1-It is (healthy- unhealthy – good) to skip breakfast.

2-A (jaw- skull – foot) protects your brain .

3-My elbow is in my (head – arm – leg).

4-We need (water – blood – oxygen) to breathe.

5-There are (four -two – three) layers in our skin.

6-Blood travels around the body in veins and (arteries – muscles- bones).

7-Children should have (2- 5 – 8) hours sleep a night.

8-Muscles help us (move – sleep – think).

2 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

When we swallow food, it goes to our stomach .We get energy and nutrients from the food we eat.But our bodies have to change the food so it can use it.It has to break down the food before it can absorb it.We chew food before in our mouths , using our teeth , tongue and jaw.We need saliva to help us do this .This is a liquid made in our mouth. Then we swallow the food. Muscles help to push it down to our stomach

Answer the following questions:

1- What do we get from the food we eat?

....

2- Where do we chew our food?

....

Choose the correct answer:

3- When we swallow food , it goes to our ....

(heart – brain – stomach)

4-.............................. is a liquid made in our mouth.

(Saliva – Water – Oil)







Vocabulary

skeleton	هيكل عظمي	move	يحرك – يتحرك
attach	يرفق	lift	يرفع
elbow	كوع	kick	يركل / يشوط
organ	عضو (الجسم)	protect	يحمي
rib	ضلع	chew	يمضغ
skull	جمجمة	safe	آمن
bones	عظام	mood	مزاج /حالة مزاجية
muscles	عضلات	food	طعام
jaw bone	عظمة الفك	get	يحصل على
brain	مخ	skip breakfast	يفوت الإفطار
knee	ركبة	video games	ألعاب كمبيوتر
heart	قلب	soda	صودا
lung	رئة	swallow	يبتلع
strong	قوي	stomach	معدة
help	يساعد	saliva	اللعاب
dance	يرقص	sleep	ينام
candy	حلوى	fruits	فاكهة
snacks	وجبات خفيفة	vegetables	خضروات
calm	هادئ	large	ضخم
argument	جدال – مناقشة حامية	skin	جلد / بشرة
healthy	صحي	germs	جراثيم
unhealthy	غير صحي	warm	دافئ
positive	إيجابي	important	هام
stay up	يسهر	as well as	بالإضافة إلى
layer	طبقة	dirt	طين / قذارة
sunscreen	كريم للجلد	cool	لطيف / بارد
nutrients	مواد غذائية	look after	يعتني بـ
absorb	يمتص	damage	يتلف
stomach acid	حمض معوي	sunburn	حروق الجلد
digestion	الهضم	energy	الطاقة





sentences

1-Our skeleton is all the bones that keep us strong and help us move.
هيكلنا العظمي هو كل العظام التي تقوينا وتساعد على حركتنا.

2-We need muscles to move our bones.
نحتاج للعضلات كي نحرك عظامنا.

3-Muscles are attached to bones.
العضلات متصلة بالعظام

4-Bones are hard .They protect our soft organs.
العظام صلبة و هي تحمي أعضائنا الرقيقة.

5-The brain, the heart and the lungs are important organs that need to be safe.
العقل والقلب والرئتين اعضاء هامة تحتاج الحماية.

6- The skin is the largest organ in our body.
الجلد هي العضو الأكثر حجما في الجسم.

7-The skin protects us from the sun ,as well as from dirt and germs.
يحمينا الجلد من اشعة الشمس وكذلك الاتساخ والجراثيم.

8-The skin has got lots of layers .
يحتوى جلد الانسان على الكثير من الطبقات.

9-It is important to wear sunscreen to protect our skin.
من المهم أن نضع كريم واقي من أشعة الشمس لحماية بشرتنا.

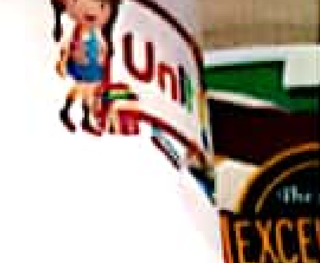
10-When we swallow food, it goes to our stomach.
عندما نبتلع الطعام فإنه يذهب إلى المعدة.

11-We get energy and nutrients from the food we eat.
نحصل على الطاقة والمواد الغذائية من الطعام الذي نتناوله.

12-We chew food in our mouths , using our teeth, tongue and jaw.
نمضغ الطعام في الفم باستخدام الأسنان واللسان والفك.







Future : going to

Form

Subject + (am / is / are) + going to + inf (مصدر)

I am going to wear a helmet .
He is going to play in the park today .

Negative :

Subject + (am / is / are) + not + going to + inf (مصدر)

I am not going to wear a helmet .
He is not going to play in the park today .

Question

(Am / Is / Are) + subject + going to + inf (مصدر) + ?

Are you going to climb the rock ?
Yes, I am or No, I am not.
Is he going to wear the pads?
Yes, he is or No , he isn't.

Key words:

Tomorrow غدا	in the future في المستقبل
Next (week/ month/ year) القادم	tonight الليلة

Test unit (2)

1 Underline the correct word(s):

1-Our (skin – heart – stomach) protects us from dirt and germs.

2-We need to look after our skin to keep it(bad – unhealthy – healthy).

3-Our bones are (soft – hard – slow).

4-The skull protects the (heart -brain – knee).

5-They are (go -goes – going) to fly their kites.

6-He is going to (swim – swims – swimming) in the pool.

7-(They – He -I) are going to climb the tree.

8-She is going (watch – watching – to watch) TV tonight.

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- He is going to clean his room. (They)

....

2- She is going to write an email. (not)

....

3- Yes,they are going to play tennis. (Are)

....

4- Is she going to draw a picture? (No,....

....







3 Complete the dialogue using the following words :

(with – car – Where – Hurghada)

Omar : ....are you going to travel tomorrow?

Zeyad: I am going to travel to ....

Omar : Who are you going to travel ....?

Zeyad: I am going to travel with my family.

Omar : How are you going to travel?

Zeyad: I am going to travel by..........................



4 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Heba is a pupil .She goes to Al Zahraa Official Language school.She is in primary three.She goes to school by bus.She likes English and maths.She helps her mother in the kitchen.She never stays up late.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- How does Heba go to school?

....

2- What subjects does Heba like?

....

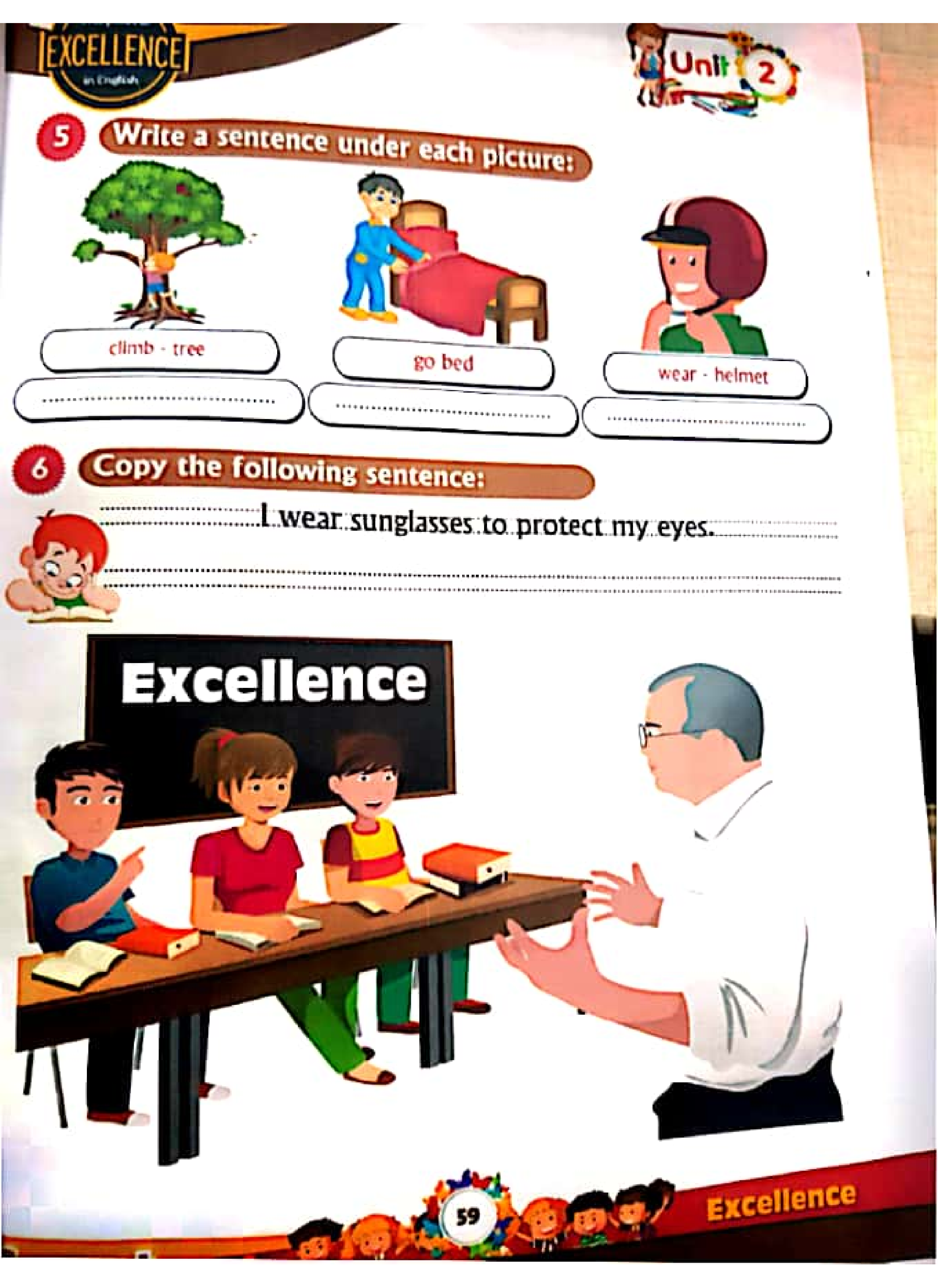
B) Choose the correct word (s) :

1- Heba is in primary..

(one – two – three)

2- Heba like .... and maths.

(Arabic – English – French)



5 Write a sentence under each picture:

climb - tree	go bed	wear - helmet
....	....	....

6 Copy the following sentence:

I wear sunglasses to protect my eyes.

....


Unit Three
What's on your plate?
CAT



Unit 3
Part (1)
The path to EXCELLENCE in English
Vocabulary
vitamins
فيتامينات
fiber
ألياف
nutrients
مواد غذائية
body
جسم
strong
قوى
fruit
فاكهة
need
يحتاج
give
يعطى
energy
طاقة
bread
خبز
rice
cereal
حبوب إفطار
pasta
مكرونة
proteins
بروتينات
do exercise
يتمرن
dairy
منتجات ألبان
food
طعام
cheese
جبن
find out
يكتشف
chicken
دجاجة
skin
جلد/بشرة
delicious
لذيذ
important
هام
favourite
مفضل
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I always have fruit at breakfast- an apple or a banana. There are lots of vitamins in fruit, and there is fiber and calcium. Do you like fruits, Hany?

Yes, I do, but what are vitamins? Why do we need?





Vitamins are nutrients in some foods. They're good for all parts of your body, and they make you strong! Mom says we should eat lots of fruit to get the vitamins we need.

That's good, because fruit is delicious! Are there vitamins in eggs?

Yes, there are!

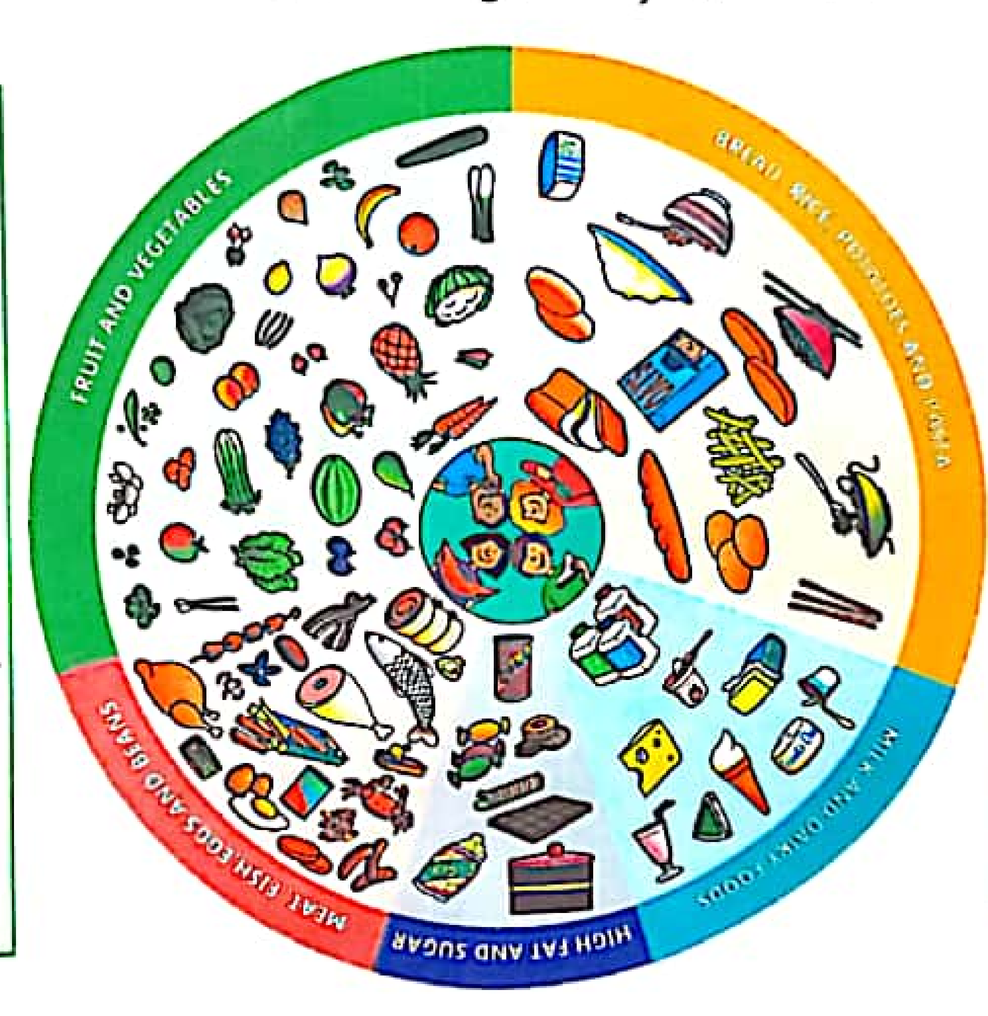




Read and Learn

It is important to get a balance of the right kinds of food. Our bodies need lots of different nutrients, including vitamins and minerals, to work well and be healthy. This healthy eating plate is a good way to think about what we need.

1- We should try to eat 5 – 7 pieces of fruit and vegetables a day. There are lots of vitamins in fruit, such as Vitamin C. There is also is very important in a healthy diet.



5- We need some fats too, because they help us absorb some important vitamins. There are healthy fats in some oils and spreads such as olive oil and butter.

2- Carbohydrates give us energy. We can get these in bread, pasta, rice and cereal.

3- We need protein to help us grow and to make our bodies strong. There's protein in meat, fish, and eggs.

4- There is protein in dairy foods such as milk and cheese too. Dairy foods also give us vitamins and mineral called calcium. Calcium is good for our bones, heart and muscles.

Many foods such as cakes, biscuits and soda contain sugar .We shouldn't eat or drink a lot of sugar!





Exercises



1 Underline the correct word(s):

1- (Fats – Vitamins – Fibres) help us absorb vitamins.
2- Vitamin (C – D – F) is good for our skin.
3- Cheese is a kind of (fiber – dairy – vitamin).
4- There is (vitamin – sugar – protein) in meat.
5- We get (eggs – vegetables – fruit) from chicken.
6- We have (dinner – breakfast – lunch) in the morning.
7- Calcium is good for our (legs – arms – bones).
8- I like this food. It is (delicious – bad – dirty).
9- Banana is a kind of (proteins – fruits – vegetables).
10- It is (important – bad – late) to eat a healthy diet.
11-(Fibre- Sugar- Salt) is very important in a healthy diet.
12-We need (vitamins – proteins – carbohydrates) to help us grow.
13-Carbohydrates give us (money – sugar – energy).
14-We can get carbohydrates in (fish – meat – bread).
15-Dairy foods give us (air – water – vitamins).

2 Read and match:

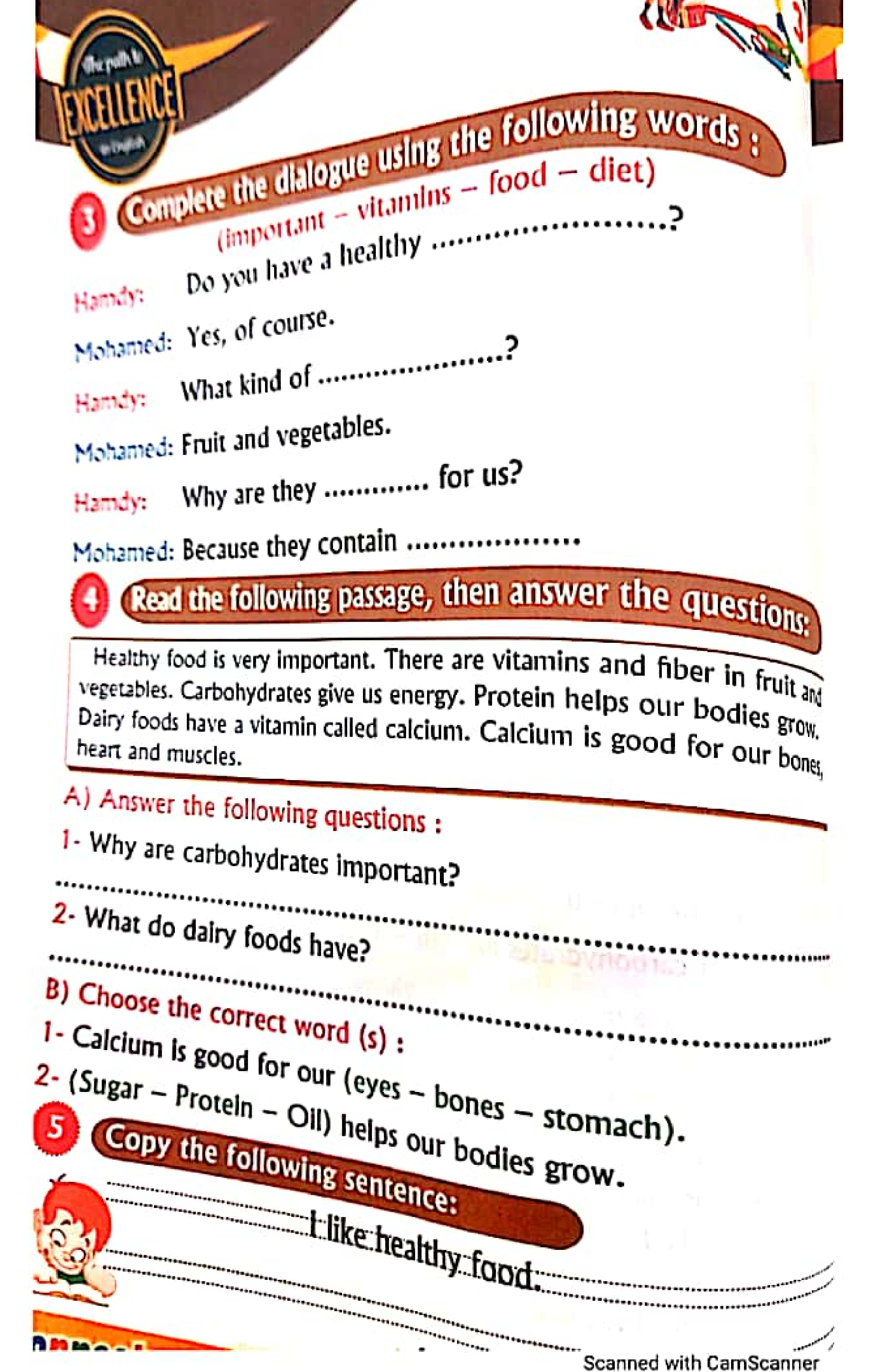
1- What does Hana have for breakfast?
2- Are there vitamins and fiber in fruit?
3- Does Hany like fruit?
4- What are vitamins?
5- Why do we need vitamins?

a) They are nutrients in some foods.
b) Yes, he does.
c) They make you strong.
d) She always has fruit.
e) Yes, there are.





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3 Complete the dialogue using the following words :

(important – vitamins – food – diet)

Hamdy: Do you have a healthy ....?

Mohamed: Yes, of course.

Hamdy: What kind of ....?

Mohamed: Fruit and vegetables.

Hamdy: Why are they .... for us?

Mohamed: Because they contain ....

4 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Healthy food is very important. There are vitamins and fiber in fruit and vegetables. Carbohydrates give us energy. Protein helps our bodies grow. Dairy foods have a vitamin called calcium. Calcium is good for our bones, heart and muscles.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- Why are carbohydrates important?

....

2- What do dairy foods have?

....

B) Choose the correct word (s) :

1- Calcium is good for our (eyes – bones – stomach).

2- (Sugar – Protein – Oil) helps our bodies grow.

5 Copy the following sentence:

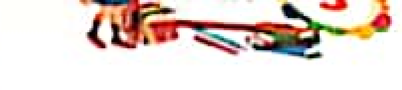
I like healthy food.

....

....

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Grammar

Giving advice

اعطاء النصيحة

Form: Subject + should/ shouldn't + inf.

You should eat healthy lunch every day.
You should sleep early.

Negative: Subject + shouldn't + inf لا ينبغي ان

You shouldn't eat cookies everyday.
You shouldn't stay up late.

Question: Should + subject + inf ?

Should he skip breakfast?
No, he shouldn't.
Should she drink lots of water?
Yes, she should.

Wh- question: Wh+ should + subject + inf+ ?

What should they eat?
They should eat healthy food.



Write(should /shouldn't)

1- Hana ....eat candies every day.

2- Ali ....eat fruits and vegetables every day.

3- Children ....sleep 8 hours a night.

4- You ....watch too much TV.

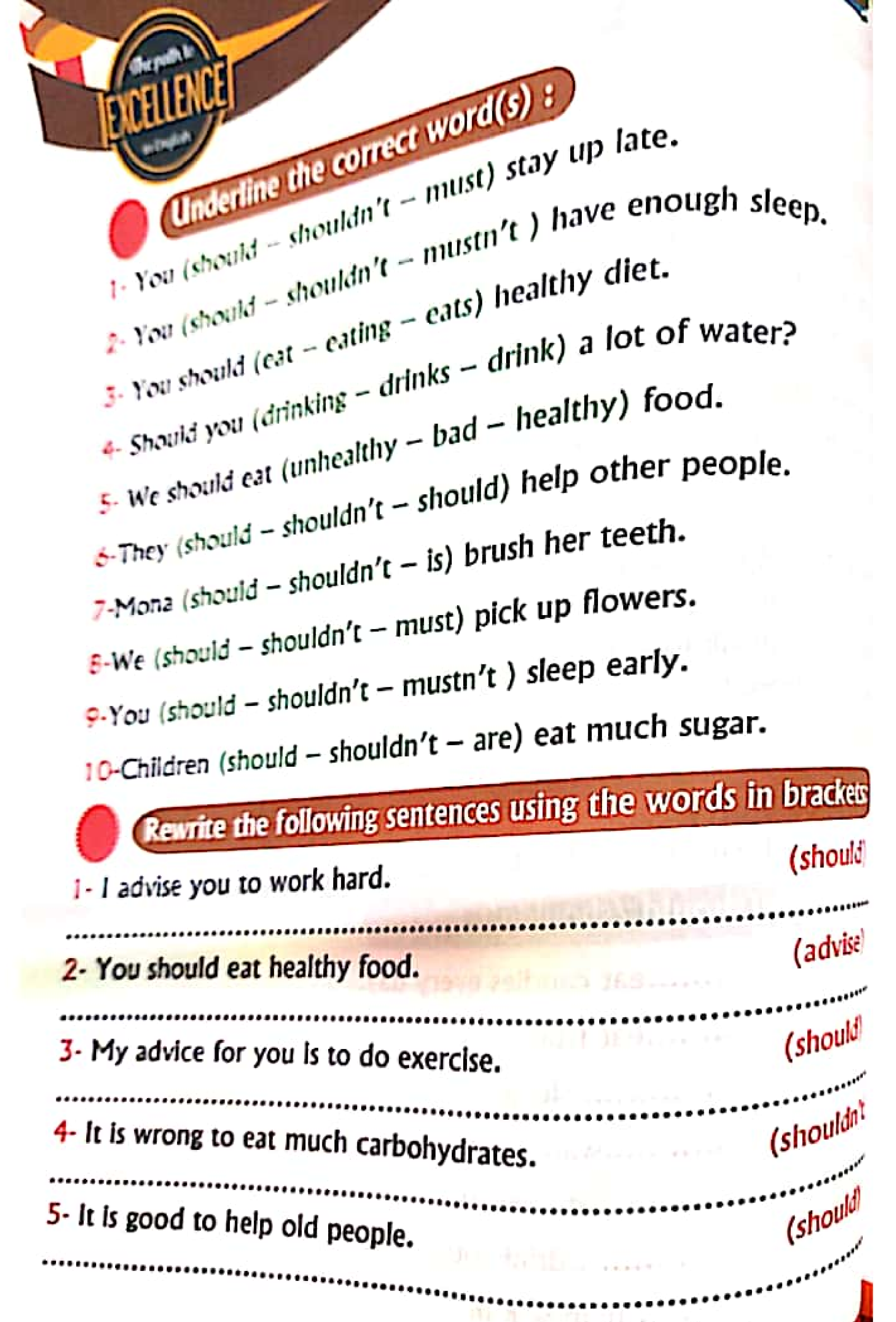
5- Fares.....................do exercise.

6- We ....drink lots of water.

7- I ....help sick people.



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Underline the correct word(s) :

1- You (should – shouldn't – must) stay up late.
2- You (should – shouldn't – mustn't) have enough sleep.
3- You should (eat – eating – eats) healthy diet.
4- Should you (drinking – drinks – drink) a lot of water?
5- We should eat (unhealthy – bad – healthy) food.
6-They (should – shouldn't – should) help other people.
7-Mona (should – shouldn't – is) brush her teeth.
8-We (should – shouldn't – must) pick up flowers.
9-You (should – shouldn't – mustn't) sleep early.
10-Children (should – shouldn't – are) eat much sugar.

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets

1- I advise you to work hard. (should)

....

2- You should eat healthy food. (advise)

....

3- My advice for you is to do exercise. (should)

....

4- It is wrong to eat much carbohydrates. (shouldn't)

....

5- It is good to help old people. (should)

....

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Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Younis is an athlete. He wants to have a healthy diet. He lives in a hot country and he does a lot of exercise .He is going to do a race tomorrow, so he needs lots of energy.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- Should he eat some food with carbohydrates?

....

2- Should he drink water when he exercises?

....

3- Should he sleep for four tonight?

....

4- Should he eat lots of candies and cakes?

....



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The path to EXCELLENCE in English
Vocabulary
human
بشر
soil
تربة زراعية
plants
نباتات
roots
جذور
health
blood
دم
carry
يحمل
toxins
سموم
pure water
مياه نقية
juice
عصير
lose
يخسر/يفقد
sweet
حلويات
cereal bar
باكو شمعدان
per cent
في المائة
salt
ملح
dehydration
جفاف
headache
صداع
temperature
حرارة
joints
مفاصل
get rid of
يتخلص من
liquid
سائل
package
عبوة
chocolate brownie
كيكة بالشوكولاته
dried fruit bar
قطعة فاكهة مجففة
sweat
عرق

Why do we need water?

All living things need water. Animals and humans drink water; plants get it from
the soil in their roots.

We all know water is good for us, but do you know how important it is for our
health? Our blood is about 82% water, nutrients around the body. We eat food,
and it breaks down into nutrients in our stomach. Also helps with this, and it
also helps carry the nutrients around the body in our blood vessels.

Our brains are made up of about 75% water. If you drink enough water, you
get dehydrated. You feel tired and you don't have a lot of energy. You can get
a headache or find it difficult to think. When you are hydrated, it means you
are getting enough water. It's good for your joints, your bones
and your body temperature.

Water also helps your body to get rid of toxins from your
body, and helps the other organs in your body to work
well. Children should drink about 1.5 litres of water every
day. Most of this should be pure water, but we can also get
water from other drinks such as milk, tea and fruit juices, and
fruits and vegetables.

We should drink more water in hot weather, because we lose
water when we sweat.



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Read and Learn:

We can look at food packaging to find out what is it in our food helps us decide if it is healthy or not healthy . For example, if we see that there are lots of calories and not alot of vitamins , we decide to make a different choice.

Serving how much you eat at one time

Calories the amount of energy in food

Sodium this is a mineral; we need enough of it, but we shouldn't have too much. The salt we get in food is sodium mixed with other things. We shouldn't eat food with too much salt in.

Enough the right amount

Too much more than we need

Percent When we see something like 50%, it means that this food give us 50%, or half, of the amount of that vitamin or mineral that our bodies need every day.

serving size	30 grams
energy	115 calories
fat	0.4 grams
carbohydrate	26 grams
sugar	2.4 grams
sodium	0.3 grams
fiber	0.6 grams
protein	2.1 grams
vitamin c	50% (percent)
vitamin d	50% (percent)

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Exercises

1 Read and match:

1- hydrated	a- a liquid that comes out of your skin when you are hot.
2- dehydrated	b- when your body doesn't get enough water.
3- joints	c- the parts of your body that move.
4- toxins	d- how hot or cold you feel.
5- temperature	e- things you don't want in your body; they can make you ill.
6- sweat	f- when your body gets enough water.

2 Underline the correct word(s):

1- Plants get water from the (soil – air – sweet).

2- You feel tired and you can't think if you are (hydrated – dehydrated – vitamins).

3- We should drink 1.5 (kilos – litres – grams) of water everyday.

4- When we (sweet – sweat – suit),we lose water from our bodies.

5- Water is good for your (jaw – joints – soil) and bones.

6- In (cold – hot – mild) weather we sweat heavily.

7- (Proteins – Carbohydrates – Toxins) are bad for our health.

8- When we drink enough water, we are (dehydrated – hydrated – toxic).

9- Sodium is a kind of (minerals – sugar – vitamins).

10- We measure energy with (meters – calories – grams).

11-All living things need (milk – water – football).

12-Our blood is about (28 – 82 – 88) % water.

13-Water helps our brain to work (well – badly – slowly).

14-If you don't drink enough water , you can get a (earache – headache – toothache).

15-Children should drink about (1 – 1,5 – 2) litres of water every day.

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3 Write a sentence under each picture:



....

4 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

All living things need water. Animals and humans drink water. Plants get it from soil in their roots. We all know it is good for us. Our blood is about 82% water. Blood carries oxygen and nutrients around the body. We eat food and it breaks down into nutrients in our stomach. Water helps this and it also carries the new nutrients around the body in our blood vessels.

Answer the following questions:

1- Where do plants get water from?

....

2- Where does food break into nutrients?

....

Choose the correct answer:

3- Animals, humans and plants are all (solids – living things – air).

4-Our blood is about (82% - 72% - 62%) water.

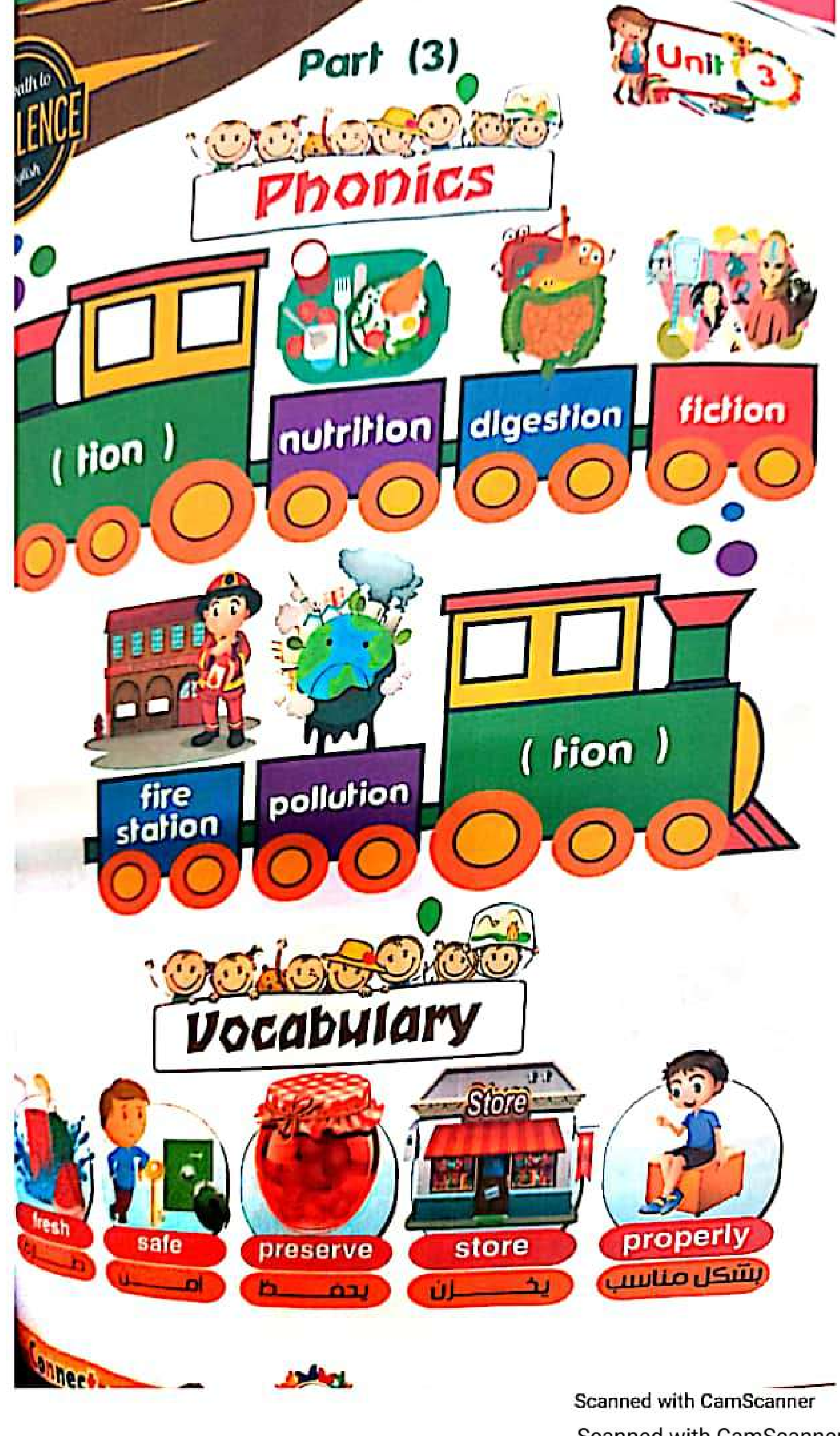
5 Copy the following sentence:

.............................I like water.............................

....



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Part (3)
Unit 3
Phonics
(tion)
nutrition
digestion
fiction
fire station
pollution
(tion)
Vocabulary
fresh
safe
امن
preserve
يحفظ
Store
store
يخزن
properly
بشكل مناسب



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Read and learn:

It is important to eat the right food, but it's also important to look after food to keep it fresh and safe .We need to preserve and store food. If we don't store food properly, it can go bad and this makes us sick. Now, we can use fridges and freezers to store food. These need electricity to work. How can we preserve food if we don't have electricity? And how did people preserve food in the past?

1- **Fire:** This heats food like smoked meat and fish a long time ago, and we still do it now.



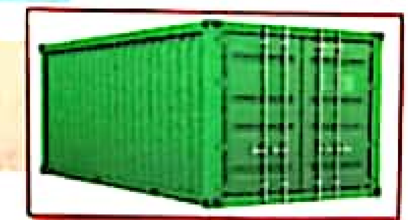
2- **Salt:** We can add salt to food to preserve it. It takes out the water. People use this all over the world for meat and fish.



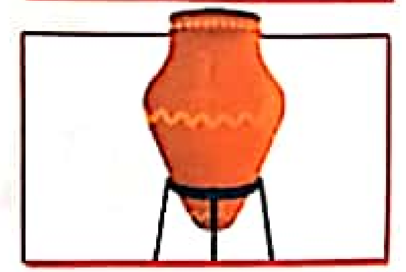
3- **Drying:** We can dry fruit in the sun. Dried apples, figs, grapes, bananas and mango are all delicious. When we dry fruit, it takes out the water and keeps the nutrients. The fruit is sweet and delicious and it's healthy because we don't add sugar.



4-**Containers:** There are different ways of storing food in containers.



5- **Zeer pots:** Thousands of years ago, people invented zeer pots to keep food fresh. The food is inside one ceramic pot. This pot is put inside a bigger ceramic pot. You put sand between the two pots, then put water in the sand .The water takes the heat away and the food stays cool.



6- **Cans and Jars:** People also use cans and jars to preserve food .You put the food in a liquid with salt , and close the can .No air gets into the jar or can , and the food lasts for years.





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Sugar

What is your favourite snack? There are lots of things we can choose from Sometimes it's easy to take a cookie or a candy, but they have a lot of sugar in them.

Why is sugar bad for us?

Sugar is bad for our teeth, eating too much sugar damages our teeth. Do you like going to the dentist?

Sugar is bad for our heart too. It stops our arties working as well as they should. Over a long time, this can damage our hearts.

Sugar gives us energy, but it isn't a good kind. When we get energy from carbohydrates, that energy lasts a long time. When we get energy from sugar, we lose it quickly. Then our body wants more sugar.

Sugar can affect our brains. If we have too much sugar, our brains get a lot of energy quickly. This can make our brain confused. We can feel worried and anxious. Sugar can be bad for our mood.



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Exercises

1 Read and match:

1- Serving	a) more than we need.
2- Calories	b) a mineral we need.
3- Sodium	c) the right amount.
4- Enough	d) the amount of energy in food.
5- Too much	e) how much you should eat at one time .

2 Underline the correct word(s) :

1- Too much sugar is (bad – good – well) for children.

2- There is natural sugar in (sweet – fruit – candy).

3- Yoghurt is (vegetables – fruits – dairy).

4- (Salting – Zeer pots – Smoking) is a way of preserving food with fire.

5- (Zeer pots – Drying – Swimming) is a way for preserving food by taking water out of it.

6- 50% equals (half – quarter – third).

7- An athlete should have a/an (healthy – bad – unhealthy) diet.

8- We measure energy in (grams – metres – calories).

9- The ugly duckling is a (fiction – pollution – fire station).

10- Sugar is nice but it is bad for our (ears – teeth – hair).

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3 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

It is important to eat the right food but it is also important to look after food to keep it fresh and safe. We need to preserve and store food. If we don't store food properly, it can go bad and this makes us sick. Now, we can use fridges and freezer to store food. These need electricity to work.

Answer the following questions:

1- What will happen if you eat bad food?

....

2- What do fridges and freezers need to work?

....

Choose the correct answer:

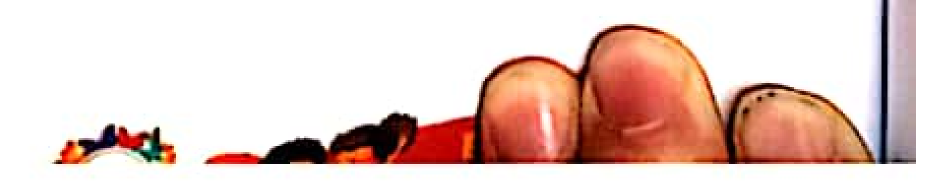
3- It is important to keep the food (fresh – bad – salty).

4-If we don't store food properly, it can go (good – well – bad) .

4 Copy the following sentence:

I like football.

....



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Vocabulary

vitamins	فيتامينات	delicious	لذيذ
fiber	الياف	include	يشتمل علي
nutrients	مواد غذائية	balance	توازن
diet	وجبة صحية	minerals	معادن
fruit	فاكهة	think about	يفكر في
calcium	كالسيوم	carbohydrates	كربوهيدرات
energy	طاقة	bread	خبز
rice	أرز	muscles	عضلات
cereal	حبوب إفطار	fats	دهون
pasta	مكرونة	absorb	ينشر
proteins	بروتينات	spread	يفرد
soda	صودا	biscuits	بسكوت
dairy	منتجات البان	cover	يغطي
food	طعام	breakfast	فطور
cheese	جبن	lunch	غداء
find out	يكتشف	dinner	عشاء
remember	يتذكر	tonight	هذه الليلة
chicken	دجاجة	candies	حلويات
skin	جلد/بشرة	country	دولة
do exercise	يتمرن	plants	نباتات
living things	كائنات حية	made up of	مكون من
human	بشر	dehydration	جفاف
soil	تربة زراعية	headache	صداع
health	صحة	temperature	حرارة
blood	دم	joints	مفاصل
roots	جذور	get rid of	يتخلص من
toxins	سموم	liquid	سائل
pure water	مياه نقية	package	عبوة
lose	يخسر/يفقد	calories	سعرات حرارية





Review

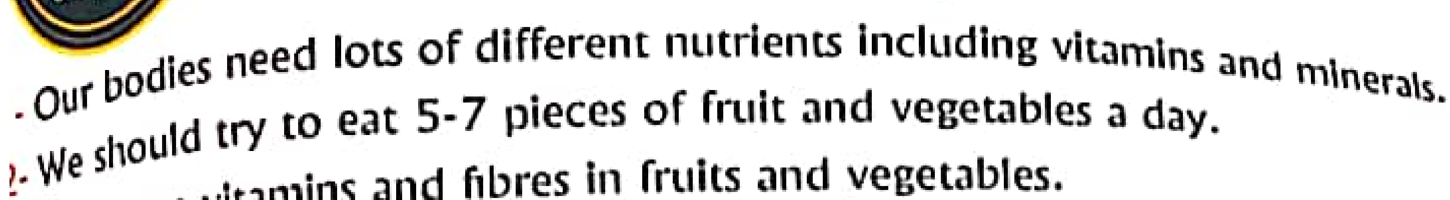


Vocabulary

cereal bar	باكو شمعدان	chocolate brownie	كعكة بالشوكولاته
percent	في المائة	dried fruit bar	قطعة فاكهة مجففه
salt	ملح	favourite	مفضل
look after	يعتني بـ	fridge	ثلاجة
fresh	طازج	freezer	مجمد
safe	آمن	electricity	كهرباء
preserve	يحفظ	smoked meat	لحمة مدخنة
store	يخزن	still	ما زال
go bad	يفسد	all over the world	في كل انحاء العالم
take out	يتخلص من	figs	التين
mango	مانجو	arteries	شرايين
add	يضيف	last	تستمر
container	حاوية	affect	يؤثر
zeer pots	زير	confused	مرتبك
invent	يخترع	anxious	قلق
tea spoon	معلقة صغيره	card paper plate	طبق ورقي
workout	يستنتج	magazine	مجلة
plain yoghurt	زبادي سادة	divide into	يقسم
print	يطبع	choice	اختيار
sweat	يعرق	sodium	صوديوم



sentences



1- Our bodies need lots of different nutrients including vitamins and minerals.
2- We should try to eat 5-7 pieces of fruit and vegetables a day.
3- There are vitamins and fibres in fruits and vegetables.
4- Carbohydrates give us energy.
5- Protein helps our body grow.
6- Dairy foods also give us vitamins and mineral called calcium.
7- Calcium is good for our bones, heart and muscles.
8- Fats help us absorb some important vitamins.
9- Cakes, biscuits and soda contain sugar.
10- All living things need water.
11- Plants get water from the soil in their roots.
12- Our blood is about 82% water.
13- Water helps carry the nutrients around the body in our blood vessels.
14- Our brains are made up of about 75% water.
15- If you drink enough water, your brain works well.
16- Water helps your body to get rid of toxins from your body and helps the other organs in your body to work well.
17- Children should drink about 1.5 litres of water everyday.
18- In hot weather, we lose water when we sweat.
19- When we drink enough water, we are hydrated.
20- If we don't drink enough water, we get dehydrated.



Giving advice

Form: Subject + should/ shouldn't + inf.

Negative: Subject + shouldn't + inf

Question: Should + subject + inf ?

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Unit 3

Test unit (3)

1 Underline the correct word:

1- There are (vitamins – calcium – proteins) in fruits and vegetables.

2- Carbohydrates give us (fats – energy – water).

3- Proteins help our body (swim – fly – grow).

4- Cakes, biscuits and soda contain (blood – sugar – proteins).

5- You (should – shouldn't – isn't) eat cookies every day.

6- You (should – shouldn't – can't) eat fruits and vegetables every day.

7- You (should – shouldn't – don't) drink sodas.

8- You (should – shouldn't – aren't) drink lots of water.

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- It is good to eat fruits every day. (should)

....

2- It is bad to eat lots of sugar. (shouldn't)

....

3- It is wrong to drink fizzy drinks. (shouldn't)

....

4- My advice for you is to sleep early. (should)

....

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3 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

What is your favourite snack? There are lots of things you can choose from. Sometimes it is easy to take a cookie or a candy, but they have a lot of sugar in them. Sugar is bad for us because eating too much sugar damages our teeth and it stops our arteries working as well as they should. And this can damage our heart.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- What's wrong about a cookie or a candy?

....

2- How can sugar damage our heart?

....

B) Choose the correct word (s) :

1- Eating too much sugar (learns – damages – helps) our teeth.

2- Stopping our arteries can damage our (heart – teeth – mouth).

5 Write a sentence under each picture:







Drink – water	Eat – fruits	Shouldn't – drink
....	....	....

6 Copy the following sentence:

You should eat fruits and vegetables.

....



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Review (1)

Read and match:

1- Stomach acid
2- Our skin protects us from
3- Bones are hard and they protect
4- Blood carries
5- There isn't a lot of oxygen
6- We use muscles when

a- the sun, as well as dirt and germs.
b- oxygen and nutrients around the body.
c- breaks down food in our stomach.
d- soft organs such as our heart and lungs.
e- chew food , to move our jaw .
f- in our veins because it is used in the body.

Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1-We won the final match and we got (metals – medals – models).
2-Most fruits have (fire – fibre- fats).
3-We shouldn't stay (down – above – up).
4-Cheese and butter is (dairy – diary – junk) food.
5-It is a (good – wonderful – bad) idea to skip breakfast.
6-There is no (pollution – sand – gas) on the moon.
7-What is the (fence – distance – price) between you and your school?
8-Who won the (race – face – lace).
9-We should eat (healthy – unhealthy – bad) food.
10-My brother is in a good (moon – mood – spoon) because he won the race.

Put should or shouldn't :

1-You ……………………eat a healthy lunch every day.
2-You …………………… wear a helmet when you ride a bike.
3-You …………………… eat candy every day.
4-You …………………… Ride your skateboard on a road.




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Vocabulary
find out
يكتشف
sick
مريض
medicine
دواء
nurse
ممرضة
need
يحتاج
look after
يعتني بـ
carer
مقدم الرعاية
diet
نظام غذائي
cook
طاهي - يطهو
surgeon
طبيب جراح
operation
عملية جراحية
cleaners
عمال النظافة
receptionists
موظفو الاستقبال
organize
ينظم
appointments
مواعيد
porter
دفع الكرسي المتحرك
move around
يتجول
on your own
بمفردك
patients
المرضى
get better
يشفى
balanced
متوازن
important
هام
88
Connect Plus
Excellen

Doctor can find out why you are sick. They know what medicine you need to take and what you need to do to get better.

يستطيع الأطباء معرفة سبب مرضك. وهم يعرفون ما الدواء الذي تحتاج أن تتناوله وما ينبغي عليك فعله كي تشفى.





Nurses can look after you. They give you the right medicine and help you get better.

تستطيع الممرضات الاعتناء بك. فهم يعطونك الدواء المناسب ويساعدونك على الشفاء.

If you are very sick, sometimes you need an operation. A surgeon can do an operation.

اذا كنت مريضا جدا فاحيانا تحتاج عملية يستطيع الطبيب الجراح القيام بعملية جراحية.





A hospital has to be very clean all the time, so it's important to have cleaners.

يجب أن تكون المستشفى نظيفة جدا طول الوقت. لذلك فمن المهم وجود عاملي النظافة.

The receptionists organizes the appointments. They know what time you need to see the doctor.

ينظم موظفو الاستقبال المواعيد وهم يعرفون الموعد الذي عليك أن تقابل فيه الطبيب.





A carer looks after someone who is sick for a long time. People sometimes need extra help to do things

مقدم الرعاية هو الشخص الذي يعتني بشخص مريض لمدة طويلة. تحتاج الناس أحيانا مساعدة إضافية للقيام بالأشياء.

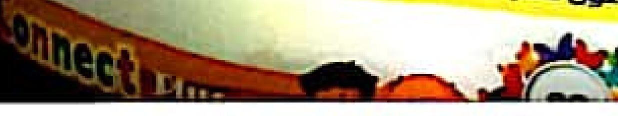
A porter can help you move around the hospital if you can't walk on your own.

دافع الكرسي المتحرك يمكنه التجول بك في المستشفى إذا لم تكن تستطيع السير بمفردك.



People need healthy food in hospitals, so the cooks in the kitchens are important too. They have to think about nutrition and give the patients a balanced diet.

يحتاج الناس الطعام الصحي في المستشفيات ولذلك وجود الطهاه في مطبخ المستشفى أمر هام أيضا. فعليهم أن يفكروا في المواد الغذائية ويقدمون للمرضى نظاما غذائيا متوازنا.



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Exer...

1 Answer the following questions:

1- What can a doctor do?

He can find out why you are sick.

2- What can nurses do?

Nurses can look after you.

3- What happens if you are very sick?

You need to go to the doctor and let him check you.

4- Why is it important to have cleaners in a hospital?

Because hospitals should be clean.

5- What do receptionists do?

They organize the appointments.

6- Who needs a carer?

The person who is sick for a long time.

7- Why do people who can't walk on their own need a port

Because porter can help you move around a hospital.

8- Why are the cooks in the hospital kitchens important?

Because people need healthy food.

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2 Compelete the following sentences:

1- Doctors know what medicine you need to take.

2- If you are very sick, sometimes you need an operation.

3- A surgeon can do an operation.

4- A hospital has to be very clean all the time.

5- Receptionists know what time you need to see the doctor.

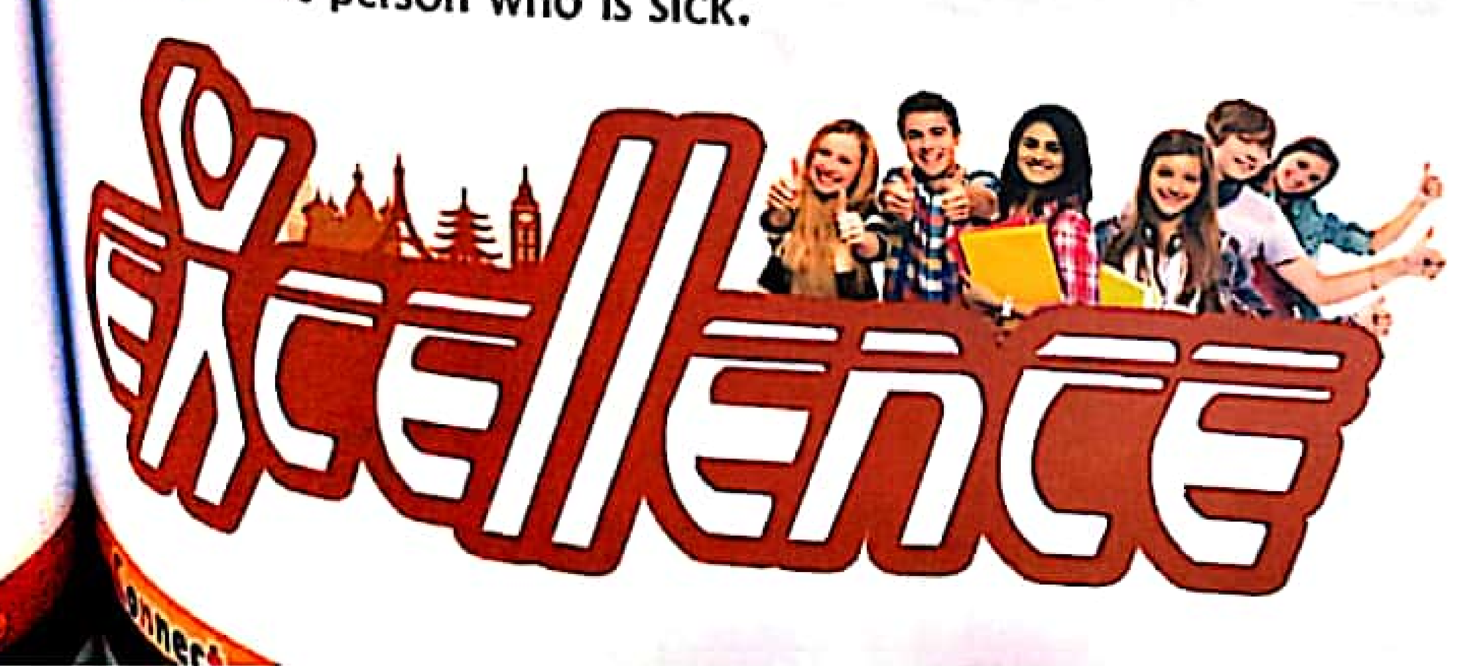
6- People sometimes need extra help to do things.

7- A porter can help you move around the hospital.

8- Cooks have to think about nutrition and give the patients a balanced diet.

9- Nurses can give you medicine.

10- Patients is the person who is sick.



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A doctor or nurse sometimes takes your temperature. If you are ill, you can be too hot or too cold. They use a thermometer to find out what your body temperature is.

احيانا تقيس الدكتور او الممرضة حرارة جسمك ولو كنت مريضا فيمكن أن تكون ساخن جدا أو بارد جدا. وهم يستخدمون مقياس الحرارة ليعرفوا درجة حرارة جسمك.



You can have an X-ray to find out if a bone is broken.

يمكن أن يجرى لك تصوير اشعة لمعرفة اذا كان لديك كسر في العظام.

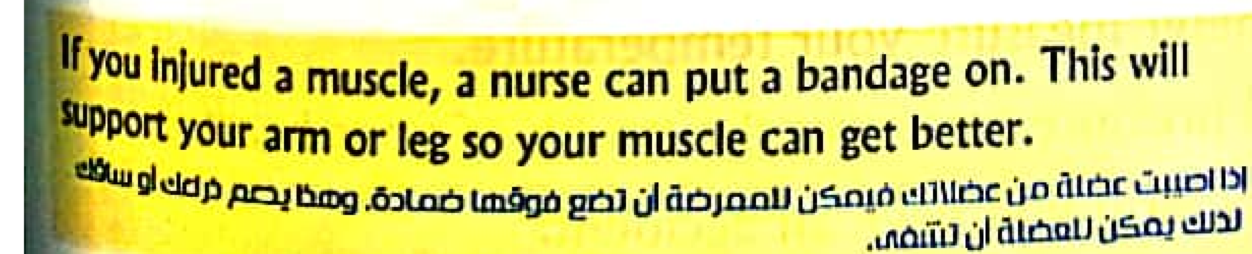
A doctor or nurse can measure your blood pressure too. This shows how well your heart is pumping blood around your arteries. This can help them find out how healthy you are.

يمكن أن يقيس الطبيب ضغط الدم ايضا. وهذا يوضح مدى قدرة قلبك على ضخ الدم في الأوردة وهذا يساعدهم على معرفة مقدار صحتك.



If you have an accident and break a bone, you can have a cast put on your armor leg. You have to wear it for about six weeks.

ان تعرضت لحادث وكسرت لك عظمة، فيمكن أن تضع لك جبيرة جبس على زراعك او قدمك وتظل بها لمدة ستة اسابيع



If you injured a muscle, a nurse can put a bandage on. This will support your arm or leg so your muscle can get better.

اذا اصيبت عضلة من عضلاتك فيمكن للممرضة أن تضع فوقها ضمادة. وهذا يدعم ذراعك أو ساقك لذلك يمكن للعضلة أن تشفى.



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Exercises

1 Answer the following questions:

1- What does a thermometer measure?

To find out what your body temperature is.

2- What does a blood pressure measure?

To show how well your heart is pumping blood around your arteries.

3- When do you need a cast?

If you have an accident and break your bones.

4- What does a bandage do?

If you injured your muscle.

5- What happens to your body temperature when you are ill?

It can be too hot or too cold.

6- How can you find your bone is broken?

You can have a cast put on your arm or leg.

7- How long do you have to wear a cast for?

Six weeks.

2 Answer the following questions:

1-A thermometer measure your temperature.

2-Your blood pressure measures the health of your heart.

3-You have a cast if you have an accident.

4-A bandage supports your arm or leg.

5-A surgeon is the person who does an operation.

6-The heart pumps the blood around your arteries.

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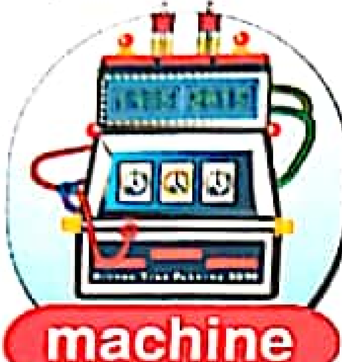
Part (3)

A patient's diary



Vocabulary









English	Arabic
fell of	وقع من على
machine	آلة - ماكينة
hurt	يؤلــــــم
skateboard	لوح التزلج
overnight	طوال الليل
a bit strange	غريب قليلا

I fell off my skateboard last week and heart my arm. My dad took me to the hospital. Th first person we saw was the receptionist. She told me to go to Room 11. I saw the doctor and she asked me what was wrong. I showed her my arm and she looked at it. She said I needed an X-ray. A porter took me to the X-ray room. The X-ray machine took a photo of the bones in my arm. It was a bit strange, but it didn't hurt.

The doctor looked at the pictures. She said my arm wasn't broken. A nurse put a special bandage on to support it so it can get better. I didn't have to stay in the hospital overnight. My dad says I shouldn't go on my skateboard again for three weeks!

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Exercises

1 Answer the following questions:

1- How did he hurt his arm?

He fell of his skateboard.

2- Who did the y saw first?

The receptionist.

3- What was a bit strange?

The x-ray machine took a photo of the bones.

4- What did the nurse do?

She put a special bandage on to support my arm.

5- What was his dad's advice?

He shouldn't go on my skateboard again for 3 weeks.

2 Answer the following questions:

1- If you break a bone you need to wear a special bandage.

2- A doctor or nurse can take your temperature.

3- You need to have an X-ray to find out if you have broken a bone.

4- A doctor or nurse can measure your pulse to see if your heart is healthy.

5- if you injure a muscle, you can have a bandage



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In the Wild


Read and Learn
It was great at the wildlife park yesterday, wasn't it?
Yes, it was. I loved seeing the chimpanzees.
I thought the sloth was great! It moved very slowly
Let's look at the wildlife park webcam. We might see it again


The path to
EXCELLENCE
in English
Part (1)
Vocabulary
wild life
الحياة البرية
chimpanzee
شمبانزى
sloth
حيوان الكسلان
move
يتحرك
webcam
كاميرا النت
cheetah
الفهد
sea lion
سبع البحر
fennec fox
ثعلب الفينك
macaw
نوع من البغباء
cobra
أفعى (الكوبرا)
spider monkey
نوع من القرود
mole
حيوان اكل الحشرات
rabbit
أرنب
cray fish
نوع من السمك
penguin
طائر البطريق
goose
أوزة
geese
أوز
rock
صخرة
turtle
سلحفاة
protect
يحمى
shelter
مأوى
nest
عش
grass
حشائش
stick
يلصق / عصا
leaves
أوراق الشجر



The path to EXCELLENCE in English
Vocabulary
hole
حفـــــرة
burrow
جحر / حفرة
ground
أرض
earth
الأرض
sand
رمـــــل
hide
يختبـــئ
owl
بومـــة
together
معـــاً
gather
يتجمـــع
chase
يطـــارد
colorful
ذو ألوان كثيرة
forest
غابـــة
tail
ذيـــل
desert
صحـــراء
show
عرض- يعرض
stay warm
يبقى دافئ
keep warm
يحافظ على دفئه
squirrel
سنجـــاب
at night
ليـــلا
come out
يظهـــر
behave
يتصـــرف
behavior
سلـــوك
habitat
مسكـــن
close to
قريـــب من
natural
طبيعـــي
shelter
مـــأوى
take shelter
يـــأوي
colony
مستعمـــرة
is called
يسمـــى
live
يعيـــش



Animal behavior

When we visit a wildlife park, we can learn how animals behave by watching what they do in wildlife parks, and animals live in places which are close to their natural habitat. But how do animals behave in the wild?





Lots of birds build nests in trees. They use grass, sticks and leaves.

Other birds such as owls live in holes in trees. They don't make holes .They find them.





Rabbits and foxes dig burrows in the ground. They can take shelter here .They dig in earth or sand.

Crayfish live in rivers.They hide under rocks in the day time and come out to find food at night.





Lions and cheetahs hunt other animals to eat.Sometimes it's difficult to get food.

Penguins gather in a large group , called a colony , to keep warm. Thousands of penguins can live together.









Exercises

1 Underlined the correct answer:

1- Some birds build (nests – holes – burrows) in trees.

2- Owls live in (nests – burrows – holes) in trees.

3- Foxes dig (holes – burrows – nests) in the ground.

4- Rabbits take (wild – house – shelter) in their burrows.

5- Crayfish (hide – take - play) under rocks in rivers.

6- Lions (hunt – live – hide) other animals.

7- (Turtle – Cheetah – Monkey) is the fastest animal.

8- Penguins live in a colony to keep (cold – small – warm).

9- Cheetahs (dig – chase – build) other animals.

10- (Cheetahs – Lions – Squirrels) dig a burrow.

2 Write a sentence under each picture:



Penguin – colony
....

colorful - Macaw
....

Chimpanzee – trees
....





3 Complete the dialogue using the following words :

(different – park - see – go)

Sagda: Where did you .... yesterday?

Shahd: I went to the wildlife ....

Sagda: What did you .... there?

Shahd: I saw .... animals.

Sagda: Did you enjoy?

Shahd: yes, I did.

4 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Yesterday , Omar visited the wildlife park.it was great. He saw the sloth. It moved very slowly. He saw the chimpanzee. It climbed trees. He saw the lion. It hunted animals. He saw the cheetah. It ran too fast.

Answer the following questions:

1- When did Omar visit the wildlife park?

....

2- Which animal ran fast?

....

Choose the correct answer:

3- The .... climbed trees.

(sloth – chimpanzee- lions)

4- The lion hunted ....

(fish – people – animals)







probability (might)

Use :

يستخدم للتعبير عن الاحتمالية وعدم التأكد .

to express probability.

Form: Subject + might + inf

-It might live in Africa.

Negative: Subject + might not + inf

-It might not swim.

Exercises

1 Underlin the correct answer:

1-I am not sure. It (is – will – might) be a bird.

2-I don't know. This animal might (climb – climbs – climbing) trees.

3-I think they (are - might – do) eat grass.

4-They might (swimming – swam – swim) in rivers.

5-I am not sure. They (might – are – is) build a nest.

2 Rewrite the following sentences:

1- I am not sure. It eats meat. (might)

....

2- I don't think elephants can swim. (might)

....

3- They might live near the sea. (I am not sure)

....

4- It might swim. (I don't think)

....



Unit 4
The path to EXCELLENCE in English
Part (2)
Vocabulary
compare
يقارن
polar habitat
موطن قطبي
North pole
القطب الشمالى
South pole
القطب الجنوبى
grow
ينمو
camp
يعسكر - معسكر
swamp
مستنقع
wetland
أراضي مستنقعات
roots
جذور
arctic fox
الثعلب القطبى
wolf
ذئب
equator
خط الاستواء
fur
فرو
rainforest
غابة مطيرة
tropical
استوائى
particular
خصوصا
climate
مناخ
sunshine
سطوع الشمس
landscape
تضاريس
non-living things
كائنات غير حية





Read and learn:

A habitat is a place with a particular kind of climate and landscape. There are different habitats all over the world. They have different animals, plants, and non-living things.



- In a polar habitat, there is snow and ice, and everything looks white. There aren't any trees, and the plants are small. Animals can take shelter in burrows.



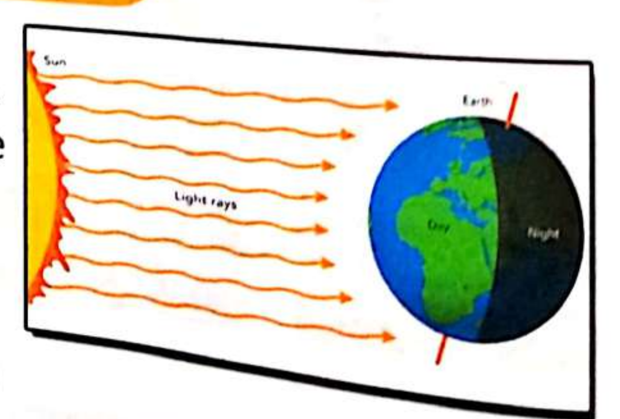
- There are rainforests in warm, tropical parts of the world. Lots of animals here live in the trees and eat leaves and fruit. It is hot and wet, and the trees grow lots of fruit.



- A wetland can be wet all the time. Wetlands can be near the sea or near a river. A swamp is wetland where there are lots of trees. The tree roots can be in the water and animals hide in them.

Read and learn:

There are different habitats around the world because of the different climate and conditions . Some parts of the world are cold , and some are hot.



Equator- this is an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth.

North Pole-this is the point at the furthest north of the world.

South Pole – this is the point at the furthest south of the world .

The equator gets the most sunshine .It is hot here for all 12 months of the year .The North and South pole don't get a lot of sunshine .It is very cold in these parts of world.

We can see the different habitats on a map of the world

Connect...


The path to
EXCELLENCE
in English
Unit 4
Phonics
(– mp / – nd / – nt)
swamp
camp
– mp
– nd
grassland
wetland
hunt
tent
– nt



Exercises

1 Underlined the correct word(s):

1- In a polar habitat, There is snow and (ice – sand –grass).

2- Animals live in (snow – trees – ice) in tropical parts.

3- A wetland can be near a (river – ice – desert).

4- A swamp is a (forest – desert – wetland).

5- There is a lot of (snow – sunshine – ice) near the equator.

6- Macaws have beautiful colored (feathers – fins – skins).

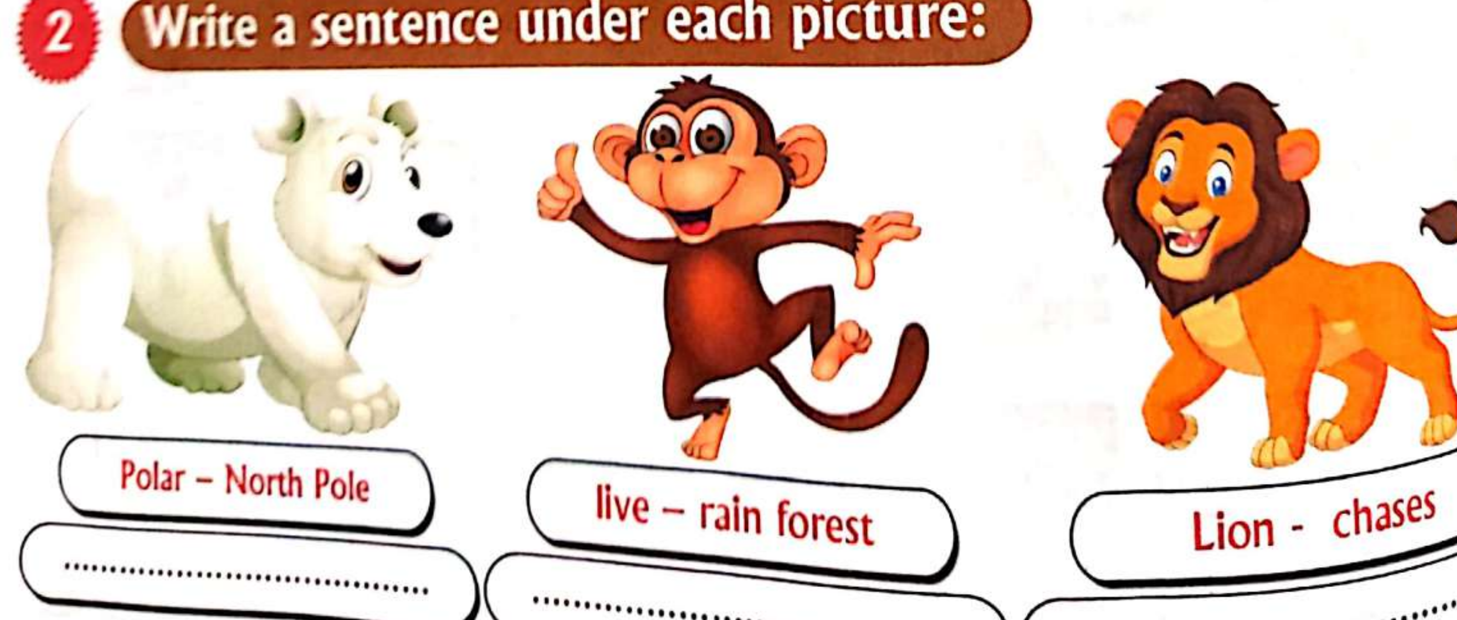
7- Macaws eat (meat – animals – fruit) and leaves.

8- The Arctic fox lives near the (equator – north pole – desert).

9- Grassland is covered with (ice – water – grass).

10-Wetland is covered with (ice – water – sand).

2 Write a sentence under each picture:







3 Complete the dialogue using the following words :

(grassland – camp–hunt – swamp)

Omar: Can I .... in a wetland?

Shahd: No, Don't put a tent in a ....

Omar: Well. Can I camp in ....?

Amr: No, cheetahs .... in the grassland.

Omar: Can I camp in the desert?

Amr: yes, you can,but be careful.

4 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

There are rainforests in warm, tropical parts of the world. Lots of animals here live in the trees and eat leaves and fruit.it is hot and wet, and the trees grow lots of fruit.

Answer the following questions:

1- What climate is there in rainforests?

....

2- What do trees grow in rainforests?

....

Choose the correct answer:

3- Lots of .... live in rainforests.

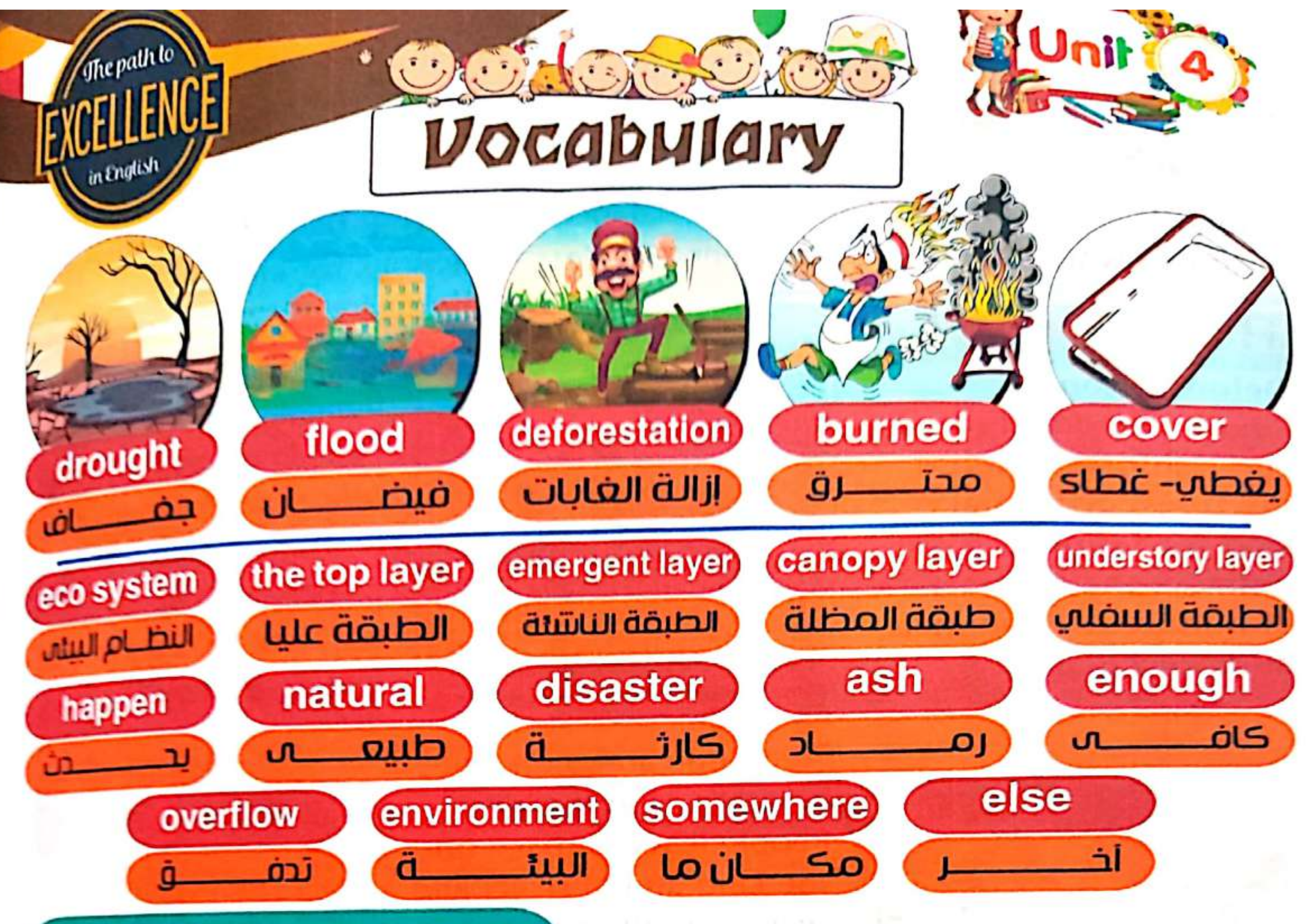
(animals – people – humans)

4- It is .... in rainforests.

(hot and wet – cold and wet – icy and wet)



The path to
EXCELLENCE
in English
Vocabulary
inside
داخل
humid
رطب
wastes
نفايات
machine
ماكينة
forest floor
أرضية الغابة
nut
بندق
fall down
يقع
through
خلال
insect
حشرة
large
كبير
sunlight
ضوء الشمس
crawl
يزحف
hear
يسمع
storm
عاصفة
cut down
يقتلع
destroy
يدمر
on land
على الأرض
pollution
التلوث
garbage
قمامة
chemicals
مواد كيماوية
building
مبنى - البناء
office
حجرة مكتب
factory
مصنع
volcano
بركان
erupt
يثور



Inside the rainforest

A rainforest is an amazing habitat .There are many different plants , trees , animals , insects and birds. It rains a lot , and it is very hot .This makes it humid .

There are four layers in a rainforest :

1-The top layer is called the 'emergent layer'This is the top of the trees.Not many animals live here – there are birds(such as macaws). Spiders, butterflies and some small monkeys.

2-The canopy layer is under the top layer. There is shelter and lots of food such as fruit and nuts here. Lots of animals live in the canopy layer, including sloths, monkeys and birds.

3-The understory layer is under the canopy .There isn't a lot of sun here , so it is dark and humid .Rain falls down through the layers above, but there isn't a lot of sun .There are lots of insects, lizards and frogs. Other larger animals hunt for food in the understory layer.

4-On the forest floor, it is very dark. Very little sunlight can get through the trees. Snakes crawl on the rainforest floor .Because it's dark, plants here need to have big leaves so they can get sunlight.





Changes to habitats

Animals and plants live together in balance in different habitats. But what happens when things change? There are lots of reasons for change:

Human activity

Deforestation:
People cut down forests and rainforests to use the trees, or to make land for farming. This destroys the habitats of hundreds of animals, birds and plants.



Building :
New buildings for homes, offices and factories can destroy habitats. They can be good for people, but bad for animals that lose their homes.



Pollution:
Pollution can be on land, in water or in the air. People leave garbage on the land and in rivers and seas. We put chemicals in rivers and seas and damage the air with machines and fires.



Natural disaster

Volcanoes:
When a volcano erupts,ash falls to the ground and covers it. In the short term,plants can't grow. The ash pollutes the air.





Drought:
When their isn't enough rain,the ground is dry and the plants can't grow.Animals can't find water to drink. Farmers can't grow food.

Flood:
In a flood, there is an overflow of water to land that is usually dry. This can happen in heavy rain or a storm. Flood can destroy natural habitats as well as people's homes.





Fire:
Fire can happen in forests or grassland. Fire can destroy many habitats very quickly. The smoke can pollute the air.

The path to EXCELLENCE in English

Exercises

1 Underline the correct word(s):

1- The emergent layer is the (near – top – bottom) of the trees.
2- The canopy layer is (in - under – on) the top layer.
3- The understory (layer – land – floor) is under the canopy.
4- Snakes (run – walk – crawl) on the rainforests floor.
5- It is very (light – dark – bright) on the first floor because there is little sunlight.
6- Plants have big (eyes – ears – leaves) to get sunny light.
7- (Plants – Pollution - Building) makes land, water or air dirty.
8- (Deforestation – Flood – Drought) is destroying habitats to make homes or offices.
9- When there is too much rain, we have (drought – flood – deforestation).
10- When there is too little rain, we have (drought – flood - deforestation).

2 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

In the rainforest, the canopy layer is under the top layer. There is shelter and lots of food such as fruit and nuts. Lots of animals live in the canopy layer including sloths, monkeys and birds.

Answer the following questions:

1- Where is the canopy layer?

....

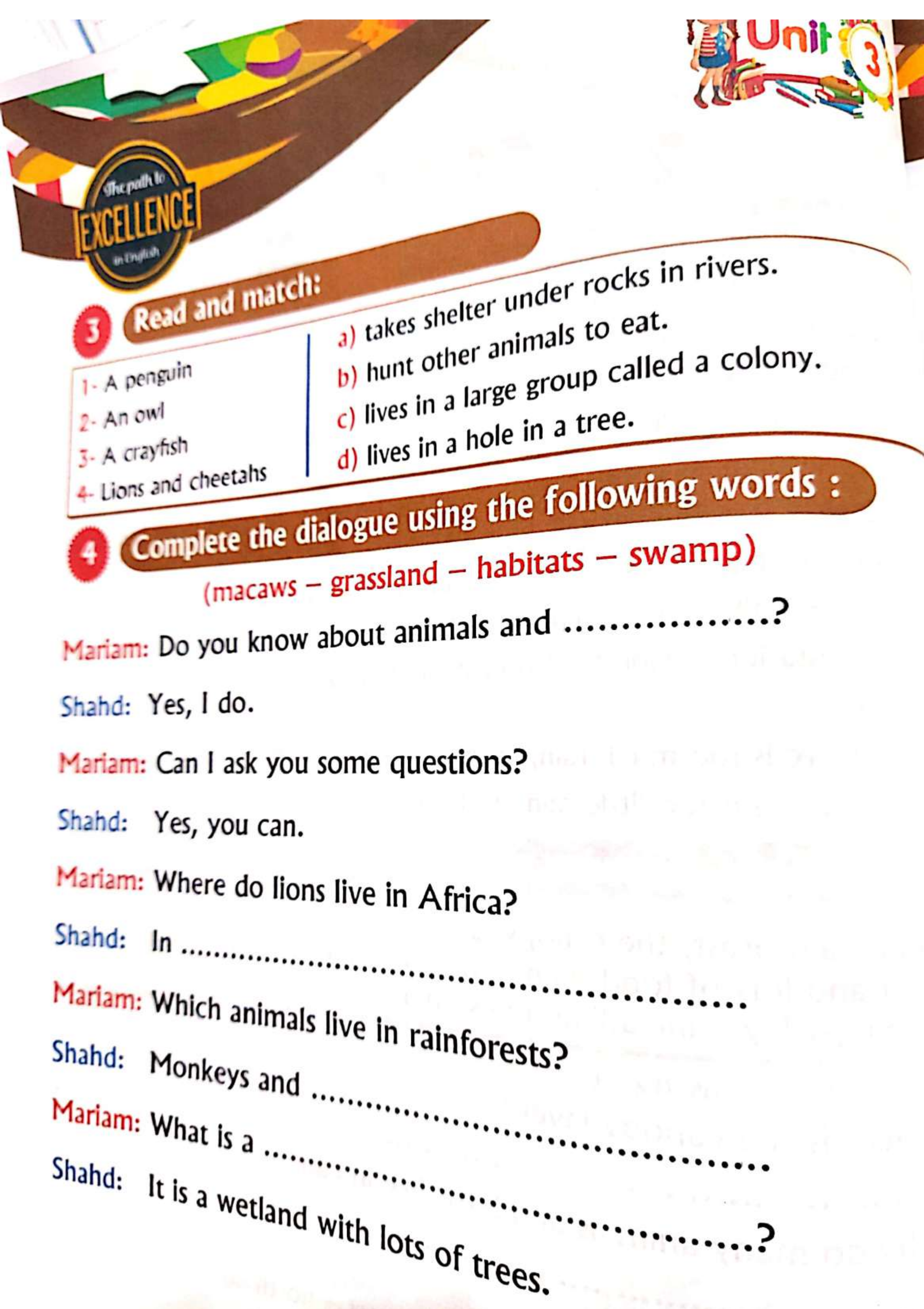
2- Why do many animals and birds live in canopy layer?

....

Choose the correct answer:

3- Canopy layer is in ....(rainforest – north pole – south pole)
4- Monkeys and .... live in the canopy layer.
(sea lions – snakes – sloths)

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3 Read and match:

1- A penguin	a) takes shelter under rocks in rivers.
2- An owl	b) hunt other animals to eat.
3- A crayfish	c) lives in a large group called a colony.
4- Lions and cheetahs	d) lives in a hole in a tree.

4 Complete the dialogue using the following words :

(macaws – grassland – habitats – swamp)

Mariam: Do you know about animals and ....?

Shahd: Yes, I do.

Mariam: Can I ask you some questions?

Shahd: Yes, you can.

Mariam: Where do lions live in Africa?

Shahd: In ....

Mariam: Which animals live in rainforests?

Shahd: Monkeys and ....

Mariam: What is a ....?

Shahd: It is a wetland with lots of trees.


The path to EXCELLENCE in English
Unit 4
Project :Make a rainforest
box
paints
cardboard tubes
tissue paper
modeling clay
colored pens
scissors





Review

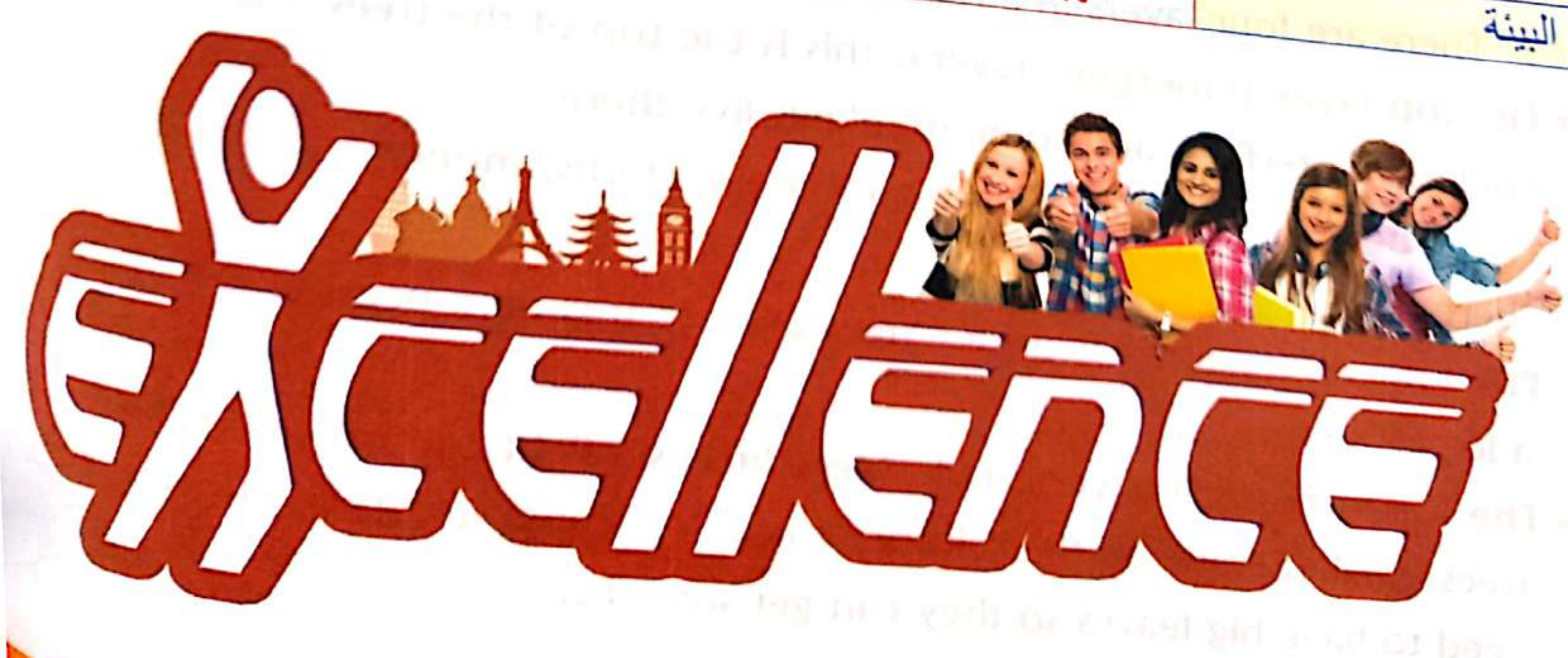
Vocabulary

wildlife	الحياة البرية	protect	يحمي
chimpanzee	شمبانزي	shelter	مأوى
sloth	حيوان الكسلان	stay warm	يبقى دافيء
cheetah	الفهد	nest	عش (الطائر)
sea lion	سبع البحر	grass	عشب
fennec fox	ثعلب الفينك	stick	عصا
macaw	نوع من الببغاء	leaves	أوراق الشجر
cobra	أفعي (الكوبرا)	hole	حفرة
spider monkey	نوع من القرود	burrow	جحر / حفرة
mole	حيوان أكل الحشرات	ground	أرضية
owl	بومة	earth	الأرض
rabbit	أرنب	hide	يختبيء
cray fish	نوع من السمك	colony	مستعمرة
penguin	طائر البطريق	is called	يسمي
goose/geese	أوزة/ أوز	gather	يتجمع
turtle	سلحفاة	chase	يطارد
come out	يخرج	colorful	ملون
behave	يتصرف	forest	غابة
natural	طبيعي	desert	صحراء
habitat	مسكن/ موطن	blue whale	الحوت الأزرق
particular	خاص	wetland	أراضي مستنقعات
climate	مناخ	arctic fox	الثعلب القطبي
landscape	تضاريس	wolf	ذئب
compare	يقارن	conditions	أحوال / ظروف
rainforest	غابة مطيرة	equator	خط الاستواء





tropical	استوائي	NorthPole	القطب الشمالي
swamp	مستنقع	South Pole	القطب الجنوبي
humid	رطب	garbage	قمامة
machine	ماكينة	chemicals	مواد كيماوية
eco system	النظام البيئي	wastes	نفايات
top layer	الطبقة العليا	building	مبني
emergent layer	الطبقة الناشئة	natural	طبيعي
canopy layer	الطبقة المظلة	disaster	كارثة
understory layer	الطبقة السفلي	volcano	بركان
forest floor	أرضية الغابة	erupt	يثور
storm	عاصفة	ash	رماد
cut down	يقتلع	drought	جفاف
destroy	يدمر	flood	فيضان
pollution	تلوث	deforestation	إزالة الغابات
crawl	يزحف	environment	البيئة





1- Let's look on the wildlife park.

2- That's a great idea.

3- Animals live in the places which are close to their natural habitat.

4- Animals take shelter.

5- Lots of birds build nests in trees.

6- Owls live in holes in trees.

7- Rabbits and foxes dig burrows in the ground.

8- Crayfish hide under rocks in the day time and come out to find food at the night.

9- Lions and cheetahs chase and hunt other animals.

10- Penguins gather in a large group called "colony" to keep warm.

11- Equator is an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth.

12- North Pole is the point at the furthest north of the world.

13- South Pole is the point at the furthest south of the world.

14- North and South Pole don't get a lot of sunshine.

15- There are four layers in a rainforest:

- The top layer (emergent layer), this is the top of the trees. Macaws, spiders, butterflies, and some monkeys live there.
- The canopy layer is under the top layer. Sloths, monkeys and birds live there.
- The understory layer is under the canopy. It is dark because there isn't a lot of sun.
- The forest floor, it is very dark. Very little sunlight can get through the trees. Snakes crawl on the rainforest floor. Because it's dark, plants here need to have big leaves so they can get sunlight.





16- Deforestation: People cut down forest and rainforests to use the trees or to make land for farming.

17- Volcanoes:When a volcanoe rupts ,ash falls to the ground and covers it.

18- Drought: When there isn't enough rain the ground is dry and plants can't grow.

19- In a flood, there is an overflow of water to land that is usually dry.

20- Flood can destroy natural habitats as well as people's home.

21- Fires can happen in forest or grassland.

22- Fire can destroy many habitats very quickly.



Subject + might / might not + inf.

1- He might travel to Europe.

2- It might not swim.



1 Underline the correct word(s):

1- The sloth moves (quickly – slowly – fast).

2- (Spider monkeys – Hippos – Elephants) live high in trees.

3- There is much (domestic life – wonder life – wild life) in rainforests.

4- Penguins live in groups to keep (quiet – cold – warm).

5- Plants have big leaves to get enough (water – sunlight – rain).

6- (Animals – Birds – Plants) have roots.

7- I am not sure, he (must – will – might) live in Egypt.

8- Fruits grow on (animals – trees – swamps) in forests.

9- (Macaw – Sloth – Spider) is a kind of bird.

10- People, animals and plants are all (metals – solids – living things).

2 Complete the dialogue using the following words :

(sunshine – poles – equator – habitats)

Mohamed: Why is the .... the hottest part of the world?

Mawdda: Because it gets the most ....

Mohamed: Why are the North and South .... colder?

Mawdda: Because they don't get a lot of sunshine.

Mohamed: Why are there different .... around the world?

Mawdda: Because of the different climate.



3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- I am not sure. He will travel tomorrow. (might)

....

2- She might come. (sure)

....

3- I advise you to study. (should)

....

4- Elephants might swim. (sure)

....

4 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

The forest floor is very dark. Very little sunlight can get through the trees. Snakes crawl on the rainforest floor. Because it is dark, plants here need to have big leaves so they can get sunlight.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- Why is the forest floor very dark?

....

2- How can snakes move on the forest floor?

....

B) Choose the correct word (s) :

1- Plants in the forest floor need to have ....leaves.

(big – small – tiny)

2- The forest floor is very ....

(shiny – dark – light).





5 Write a sentence under each picture:







Cheetah -fast	move – slow	Macaw - bird
....	....	....

6 Copy the following sentence:

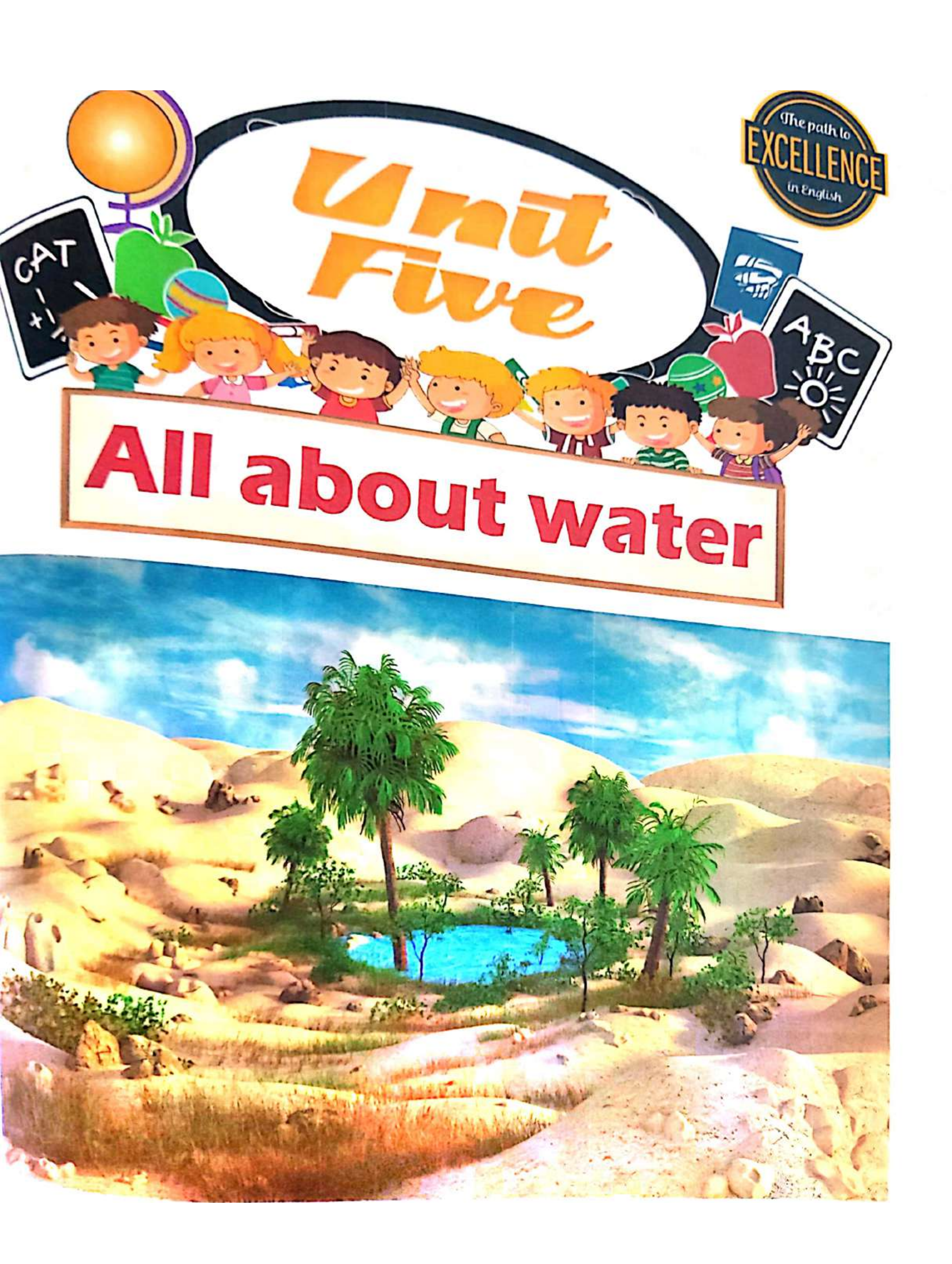




....

....




Unit Five
All about water
The path to
EXCELLENCE
in English
CAT
ABC


EXCELLENCE
in English
Vocabulary
Siwa Oasis
واحة سوية
look after
يعتني بـ
visit
يزور
monuments
آثار
form
شكل - يكون
lake
بحيره
underground river
نهر تحت الأرض
surface
سطح
medicine
دواء
shade
ظل
palm trees
شجر النخل
olives tree
شجرة الزيتون
olive oil
زيت الزيتون
bowl
طاسة - اناء
acacia tree
شجر الصمغ
protect
يحمى
protection
حماية
sandstorm
عاصفة رملية
tamarisk trees
شجر الطرفاء
spearmint
نعناع
interesting
شيق
spring
ينبوع مياه
soak
يمتص
basil
ريحان
dates
بلح
herb
عشب طبى
come up
يصعد
special
خاص
useful
مفيد

Read and Learn

Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place in the desert. People have lived here for thousands of years. The desert is hot and dry, but in an Oasis there is water. People can grow trees and plants, and look after animals. I've visited Siwa Oasis with my family. We ate lots of fruit, we saw some monuments and we swam in the spring.

What plants can we see at an oasis?

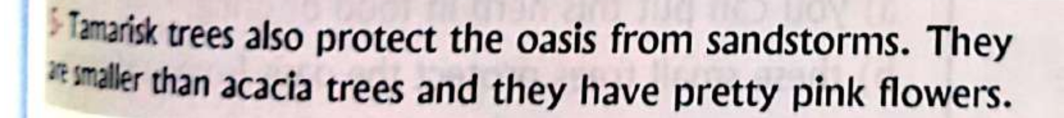
1- There are many different plants and trees at an oasis. They make the oasis a special place. The desert is hot and the trees and plants give people food, medicine, and shade.



2- Farmers grow date palm trees. They can sell dates in Egypt and all over the world. We can cook with dates or eat them whole. People also use the leaves of date palm trees to make baskets.

3- Olive trees grow here as well. People eat olives, cook with olives, and make olive oil. Olives are very good for you. The wood from the olive tree is hard, and we can make useful things from it such is bowls and spoons.





4- Acacia trees are old and very special. They provide shelter for people and animals. They protect the oasis from sandstorms.

5- Tamarisk trees also protect the oasis from sandstorms. They are smaller than acacia trees and they have pretty pink flowers.



6- People can grow spearmint in an oasis. This is a herb. It can be a medicine, or you can put it in food or drink.

7- Basil is another herb. It is very good for you. It has lots of vitamins and minerals in it, and you can make medicine from its oil. It's delicious in food, too!









1 Underline the correct word(s):

1- Siwa Oasis is a place in the (forest – desert – sea).
2- The desert is hot and (wet – rainy – dry).
3- Farmers look (after – up – down) animals.
4- We saw some (monuments – tickets – oases).
5- We swam in the (oases – desert – spring).
6- The (drain – rain – train) makes rivers and lakes underground.
7- A/An (oasis – desert – ocean) is a place where there are lots of springs.
8- Water comes up to the (service – surface – distance) of the ground.
9- Rain falls to the (ground – sound – pound).
10- People can make (spoon – medicine – basket) from spearmint.

2 Read and match:

1) Olive tree	a) you can put this herb in food or dring.
2) Acacia tree	b) these small trees protect the oasis from sandstorms.
3) Date palm tree	c) you can get hard wood from this tree.
4) Spearmint	d) you can make baskets with the leaves of this trees.
5) Tamarisk	e) this herb has vitamins and minerals in it.
6) Basil	f) this special tree gives lots of shade.





3 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Siwa Oasis is in the desert. People have lived there for thousands of years. The desert is hot and dry but there is water in an oasis. People can grow trees and palm trees. They can look after animals.

Answer the following questions:

1- Where is Siwa Oasis?

....

2- What can people grow in Siwa Oasis?

....

Choose the correct answer:

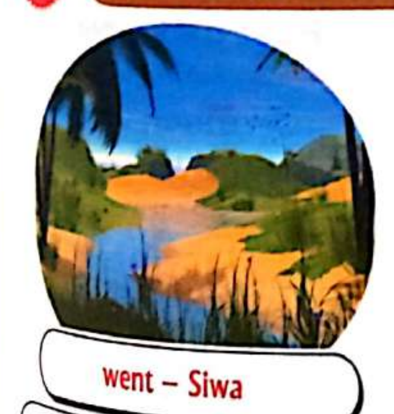
3- The underlined word "there" refers to ....

(Siwa – Cairo – Giza).

4- People in Siwa Oasis can look after ....

(sandstorm – animals – shades)

4 Write a sentence under each picture:



went – Siwa

....



desert - hot

....



like – olive oil

....







Present perfect tense
زمن المضارع التام

Form

Subject + have/has + p.p (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

I have watched the film.
He has visited his uncle.

P.P (past participle) التصريف الثالث للفعل

Verb + ed

Regualr Verbs الافعال المنتظمة

watch	watched	watched
play	played	played
clean	cleaned	cleaned
visit	visited	visited
wash	washed	washed
cook	cooked	cooked

Irregular verbs الأفعال الشـــاذة

Verb الفعل	Past الماضي	Past participle الشكل الثالث للفعل
eat	ate	eaten
swim	swam	swum
see	saw	seen
take	took	taken
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
make	made	made
drink	drank	drunk
is/are	was/were	been







Negative:

Subject + have/has + not + P.P.

I haven't watched the film.

He has not visited his uncle.

Note:

have not	haven't
has not	hasn't

• يمكن استخدام never مكان كلمة not :

I have never eaten dates.

We have never taken photos.

Question:

Have/has + subject + verb (ed) ...?

1- Has he visited his uncle?

Yes, he has. (or) No, he hasn't.

2- Have you drunk coffee?

Yes, I have. (or) No, I haven't.

• يمكن ان نستخدم كلمة ever في السؤال:

1- Has Amr ever played PUBG?

No, he has never played PUBG.





Exercises

1 Underline the correct word(s):

1- I (have – has – am) climbed a mountain.

2- He (have – has – is) seen a spring.

3- They (have – has – are) eaten olives.

4- Retage (have – has – does) walked in the desert.

5- Renad and Rehab (have – has – do) visited Cairo.

6- Ganna has (try – tries – tried) swimming in a lake.

7- Sagda has never (climbs – climbing – climbed) a tree.

8- Rahaf has (seen – saw – see) a snake.

9- Razan and Mena have (is – are – been) to Siwa.

10- Yossif (sleep – slept – sleeps) early.

2 Put (has) or (have):

1- Have you ever made olive oil?

Yes, I ....

2- Has he ever slept in the desert?

Yes, he ....

3- Have they drunk spearmint?

Yes, they ....

4- Has Rahma been to oasis?

Yes, she ....

Exercises



3 Put (hasn't) or (haven't):

1- Has Mohamed climbed a tree?

No, he ....

2- Have they ever seen a snake?

Yes, they ....

3- Has she visited Alexandria?

No, she ....

4- Have you walked in the desert?

Yes, I ....

4 Rewrite the following sentences:

1- They have visited Aswan. (He)

....

2- We have climbed a mountain. (not)

....

3- Has she eaten fish yet? (Yes,...)

....

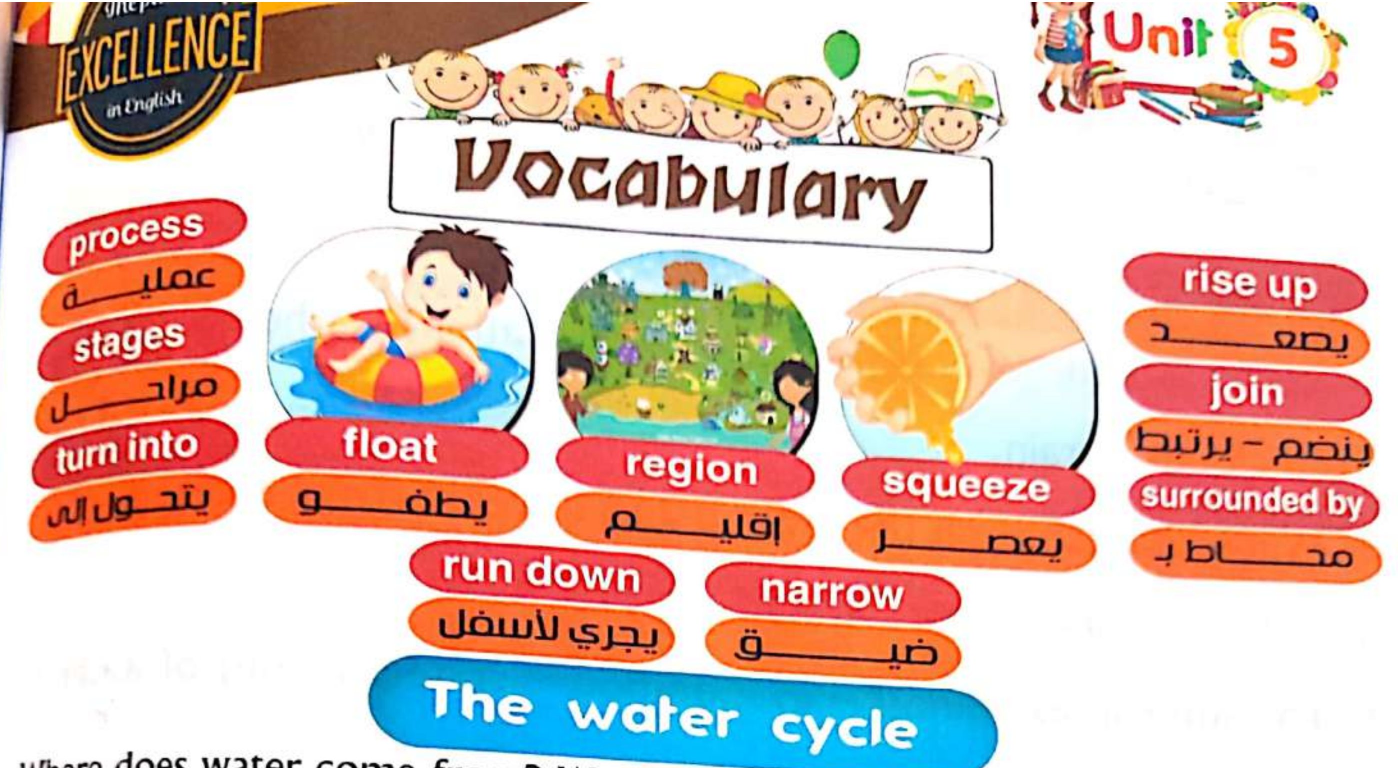
4- Have you visited an oasis before? (ever)

....

4- She has seen a lion. (They)

....


The path to
EXCELLENCE
in English
Part (2)
Vocabulary
water cycle
دورة حياة المياة
vapor
بخار
water vapor
بخار ماء
evaporate
يتبخر
evaporation
تبخر
atmosphere
الغلاف الجوى
condense
يتكثف
condensation
condensation
تكثيف
precipitation
هطول المطر
wind
رياح
empty
فارغ
The Dead Sea
البحر الميت
runoff
ماء المطر
start
يبدأ
hill
تل
hail
مطر ثلجي خفيف
deep
عميق
ground water
مياه جارية
ocean
محيط
liquid
سائل
fresh water
مياه عذبة
salt water
مياه مالحه
experiment
تجربة
beaker
دورق تجارب
heat
يسخن



The water cycle

Where does water come from? Water travels from the land to the sea, in a process called the Water Cycle.

These are the stages of the water cycle:



Evaporation: Let's start on the ground.Heat from the sun makes water in the sea in lakes, and in rivers start to evaporate. The water turns into vapor.This vapor rises up into the atmosphere.

Condensation: As the air rises, it starts to cool. This makes the water vapor condense into drops of water. These join together to make clouds.

Precipitation: Wind moves the clouds in the sky. The clouds get bigger and heavier.Precipitation is when water falls from the clouds as rain, snow or hail. When rain falls on high ground, it runs down mountains and hills as rivers. This is runoff. The rivers start small and narrow. They get deeper and wider as they gather more water. Rivers run to the sea, and the cycle starts again with evaporation.

Some water soaks into the ground. This is groundwater. it flows into underground rivers and lakes. These can come back to the surface as a spring. A spring can become a river or a lake. The water evaporates, and the cycle starts again.

Exercises

1 Underline the correct word(s):

1- (Evaporation – Condensation – Precipitation) is when water falls from clouds as rain.

2- Water that lands on the ground and travel in rivers is called. (runoff – ground water – water vapor).

3- The sun causes (runoff – evaporation – condensation) of water from the surface of rivers and seas.

4- Some water soaks unto the ground as (groundwater – lake – sea).

5- (Runoff – Evaporation – Condensation) happens as water vapor rises and gets cooler.

6- Rivers and lakes have (fresh – salt – sweet) water.

7- Seas and oceans have (fresh – salt – sweet) water.

8- We have done a/an (trip – show – experiment) in our science class.

9- Rivers run to the sea and the water (bicycle – cycle – recycle) starts again.

10- A (spring – winter – summer) can become a river or a lake.







2 Read and match:

1- Evaporation	a) water falls from clouds as rain, snow or hail.
2- Condensation	b) some water soaks into the ground and flows in underground rivers.
3- Precipitation	c) water vapor rises and starts to cool. It becomes clouds
4- Runoff	d) how water in rivers becomes clouds, then rain fall then runoff then underground rivers.
5- Ground water	e) the sun turns water into vapor, vapor rises into the atmosphere.
6- Cycle	f) when rain falls on high ground, it turns down mountai as rivers.

3 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

There are two types of liquid water – fresh water and salt water. Rivers and lakes have fresh water in them. The water comes from precipitation and springs.

Seas and oceans have salt water in them, because rain washed minerals from the land and from rocks. These minerals go into th sea in runoff water.

Answer the following questions:

1- What are the two types of liquid water?

....

2- Why do seas and oceans have salt water?

....





Choose the correct answer:

3- Rivers and .... have fresh water in them.

(seas – lakes – oceans)

4- The water comes from precipitation and...................

(springs – mountains – hills).

4 Complete the dialogue using the following words :

(oasis – palm – underground – happy)

Jana: Where have you been to ?

Shahd: I've been to an ....

Jana: How do people drink there?

Shahd: They get water from .... River

Jana: What could you see there?

Shahd: I could see .... trees.

Jana: How did you feel there?

Shahd: I felt ....

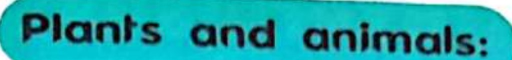


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The path to EXCELLENCE in English
Unit 5
Phonics
water
cobra
river
acacia
cheetah
polar
Connect Plus 3
138
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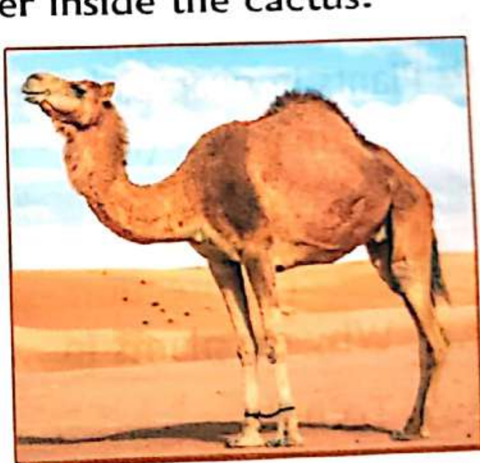


Plants and animals:

1- Plants and animals adapt to their habitat. This means that they change the way they behave in order to survive in their habitats. We know that plants need water to grow, and animals need to drink water to live. But some plants and animals live on the desert. How?

2- Cactus plants have adapted to survive in the desert. Their roots and close to the surface and they spread out a long way in the ground. They can catch a lot of rainwater when it falls.
Inside a cactus there are hollow tubes. These can hold water and store it for many years. A cactus plant has thick skin, so the water inside the tubes can't evaporate. They have spines to protect them. These stop animals drinking the water inside the cactus.

3- Camels have adapted to survive very well in the desert. They can drink enough water to last for a week. They don't often sweat, so they don't lose water. They can store fat and nutrients in their hump, so they don't have to eat for months.
They have wide hooves, so it is easier to walk on sand. They have hair around their eyes, ears, and nose to keep the sand out. The desert is hot in the day, but very cold at night. They have thick fur to keep them warm at night.



Do you know.....?

Some countries have four season: spring, summer, fall and winter. It might rain a lot in fall and winter, and not as much in spring and summer. These are countries further away from the equator, in the temperate zones.
Some countries have two season – the west season and the dry season. There are countries closer to the equator, in tropical zones. It rains a lot for six months, then there is less rain for six months.

1- Is Brazil in a tropical zone or a temperate zone?
2- Is new Zealand in a tropical zone or a temperate zone?





1 Underline the correct word(s):

1- Camels have thick (thumb – hump – fur) to keep them warm.
2- Camels store (fat – fit – fan) and nutrients in their hump.
3- Camels have (loaves – tooth – hooves) to walk on sand easily.
4- Cactus have (spins – pins – spines) to stop animals eating them.
5- The (spines – roots – leaves) of cactus are close to the surface of the grounds.
6- There are hollow (tubes – tubs – cubes) inside a cactus where they store water.
7- Camels have (hump – hair – hooves) around their eyes and nose to keep out the sand.
8- Crocodile can (wide – hide – ride) with their eyes and nose.
9- Plants in swamps have (hollow – yellow – solid) stems.
10- Animals use (light – camouflage – air) for protection.

2 Complete the dialogue using the following words :

(protection – swamp – camouflage – minerals)

A: Why do plants in .... have hollow stems?

B: To hold .... and nutrients.

A: Why do animals use ....

B: For ....

3 Read and match:

1- Desert	a) there is a lot of rain here for most of the year.
2- Tropical zone	b) there is water on the ground here.
3- Wetland	c) the water here is ice.
4- Polar zone	d) there is a lot of rain in fall and winter.
5- Temperate zone	e) It doesn't often rain here.







4 Write a sentence under each picture:





Camels – hump | Cactus – spines | Cheetah – fast

....

5 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Camels have adapted to survive very well in the desert. They can drink enough water to last for a week. They don't often sweat, so they don't lose water. They can store fat and nutrients in their hump, so they don't have to eat for months.
They have wide hooves, so it is easier to walk on sand. They have hair around their eyes, ears, and nose to keep the sand out.

Answer the following questions:

1- Where can camels store fat and nutrients? ....

....

2- Why is it easy for camels to walk on sand? ....

....

Choose the correct answer:

3- Camels have ....around their eyes, ears and nose.
(air – hair – fair)

4- Camels can drink enough water to last for a ....
(month – week – year).



1- Draw the sea, the sun and clouds on the plastic wallet in marker pen.

2- Add arrows and labels for evaporation, condensation, and precipitation.

3- Put some water in the bag to the line of the sea.

4- Put some coloring in the water. Close the wallet with sticky tape.

5- Stake the wallet to the window



Review



Vocabulary

Siwa Oasis	واحة سوية	olives tree	شجرة الزيتون
interesting	شيق	olive oil	زيت الزيتون
monuments	أثار	look after	يعتني بـ
form	يشكل – يكون	bowl	طاسة – اناء
lake	بحيره	acacia tree	شجر الصمغ
underground	تحت الأرض	provide	يزود
underground river	نهر تحت الارض	protect	يحمي
spring	ينبوع مياه	protection	حماية
soak	يمتص	sandstorm	عاصفة رمليه
come up	يصعد	tamarisk trees	شجر الطرفاء
surface	سطح	spearmint	نعناع
special	خاص	herb	عشب طبي
medicine	دواء	basil	ريحان
shade	ظل	dates	بلح
palm trees	شجر النخل	runoff	ماء المطر
water cycle	دورة الماء	run down	يجري لأسفل
process	عملية	start	يبدأ
stages	مراحل	hill	تل
vapor	بخار	hail	مطر ثلجي خفيف
water vapor	بخار ماء	narrow	ضيق
evaporate	يتبخر	deep	عميق
evaporation	تبخر	ground water	مياه جارية
turn into	يتحول إلى	ocean	محيط
rise up	يصعد	liquid	سائل
atmosphere	الغلاف الجوى	fresh water	مياه عذبة
condense	يتكاثف	salt water	مياه مالحة
condensation	تكثف	experiment	تجربة
join	ينضم – يرتبط	beaker	دورق تجارب
precipitation	هطول المطر	heat	يسخن







Vocabulary

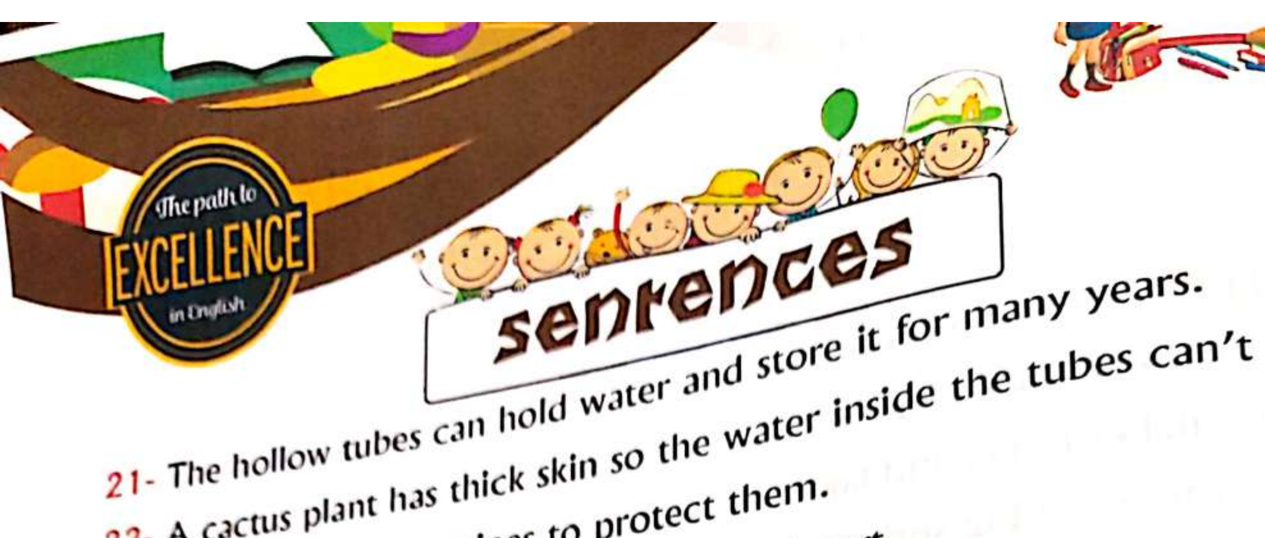
wind	رياح	float	يطفو
empty	فارغ	region	اقليم
the dead sea	البحر الميت	squeeze	يعصر
surrounded by	محاط بـ	swamp	مستنقع
adapt to	يتكيف مع	last for	يستمر لـ
survive	يبقي علي قيد الحياة	hump	سنام الجمل
close to	قريب من	hooves	حوافر
spread	ينتشر	day	نهار
cactus	صبار	night	ليل
hollow	مجوف	roots	جذور
thick	سميك	stem	ساق \ جذع
spine	شوكة	camouflage	تمويه
store	يخزن	polar zone	المنطقة القطبية
tropical zone	المنطقة الاستوائية	tip	نصيحة
temperate zone	المنطقة المعتدلة	Atacama desert	صحراء اتاكما
tap	شريط	wallet	محفظة
tape	شريط	label	بطاقة تعريف
arrow	صنبور(حنفية)	drip	ينقط







1- Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place.
2- The desert is hot and dry.
3- The rain makes rivers and lakes underground.
4- In oasis, there is a big spring or lots of springs.
5- The rain soaks into the earth.
6- Rain falls to the ground.
7- Water comes up to the surface of the ground in a spring.
8- People use the leaves of dates palm trees to make baskets.
9- People eat olives, cook with olives and make olive oil.
10- Acacia trees are old and very special. They provide shelter for people and animals.
11- People use spearmint as a herb. It can be a medicine.
12- Basil has lots of vitamins and minerals. It is delicious in food.
13- Water travels from the land to the sea in a process called the water cycle.
14- Water vapor condense into drops of water these join together to make clouds.
15- Wind mover the clouds in the sky. The clouds get bigger and heavier.
16- Rivers and lakes have fresh water.
17- Seas and oceans have salt water.
18- Rivers don't have salt water because the rain keeps fresh water moving through them.
19- Seas and oceans have salt water in them because rain washed minerals from the land from rocks. These minerals go into the sea in runoff water.
20- Plants and animals adapt to their habitats.



21- The hollow tubes can hold water and store it for many years.
22- A cactus plant has thick skin so the water inside the tubes can't evaporate.
23- A cactus have has spines to protect them.
24- Camels have adapted to survive in the desert.
25- Camels drink enough water to last for a week.
26- Camels store fat and nutrients in their hump.
27- Camels have wide hooves so it is easier to walk on sand.
28- Camels have thick fur to keep them warm at night.



Present perfect tense

زمن المضارع التام

Form:

Subject + have/has + p.p (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

P.P (Past Participiple)

Negative:

Subject + have/has + not + P.P.

Note:

Have not	haven't
Has not	hasn't

•يمكن استخدام never مكان كلمة not

Question:

Have/has + subject + verb (ed) ...?

•يمكن أن نستخدم كلمة ever فى السؤال

The path to EXCELLENCE in English

Test unit (5)

1 Underline the correct word:

1- I and my friend (has – have – will) visited the zoo.
2- Have you (ever – never - fever) climbed a mountain?
3- Adel has (eat – ate – eaten) some dates.
4- Let's (stay – stays – staying) home, it's stormy.
5- We can't drink (salt – fresh – healthy) water.
6- Rivers don't (has – had – have) salt water.
7- A (cheetah – turtle – elephant) is a fast animal.
8- (Camels – cows – goats) have their humps to store fats.
9- Cactus have hollow (tubs – tubes – cubes) inside them.
10- There are (four – eight – nine) seasons in a year.

2 Complete the dialogue using the following words :

(family – have – Oasis – dry)

Mohamed: Where have you been to?
Mawdda: I have been to Siwa ....
Mohamed: Who have you been to Siwa with?
Mawdda: With my ....
Mohamed: What is the weather like in Siwa?
Mawdda: It's hot and ....
Mohamed: Have you seen camels there?
Mawdda: Yes, I ....



3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- Yes, I have played football. (Have)

....

2- No, he hasn't eaten dates. (Has)

....

3- She has climbed a tree. (not)

....

4- They have swum in the sea. (never)

....

5- Have you been to America? (ever)

....

4 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Cactus plants have adapted to survive in the desert. Their roots are close to the surface and may spread out a long way in the ground. They can catch a lot of rainwater. Inside a cactus there are hollow tubes. These can hold water and store it for many years. A cactus plant has thick skin, so the water inside the tubes can't evaporate. They have spines to protect them. These stop animals drinking the water inside the cactus.

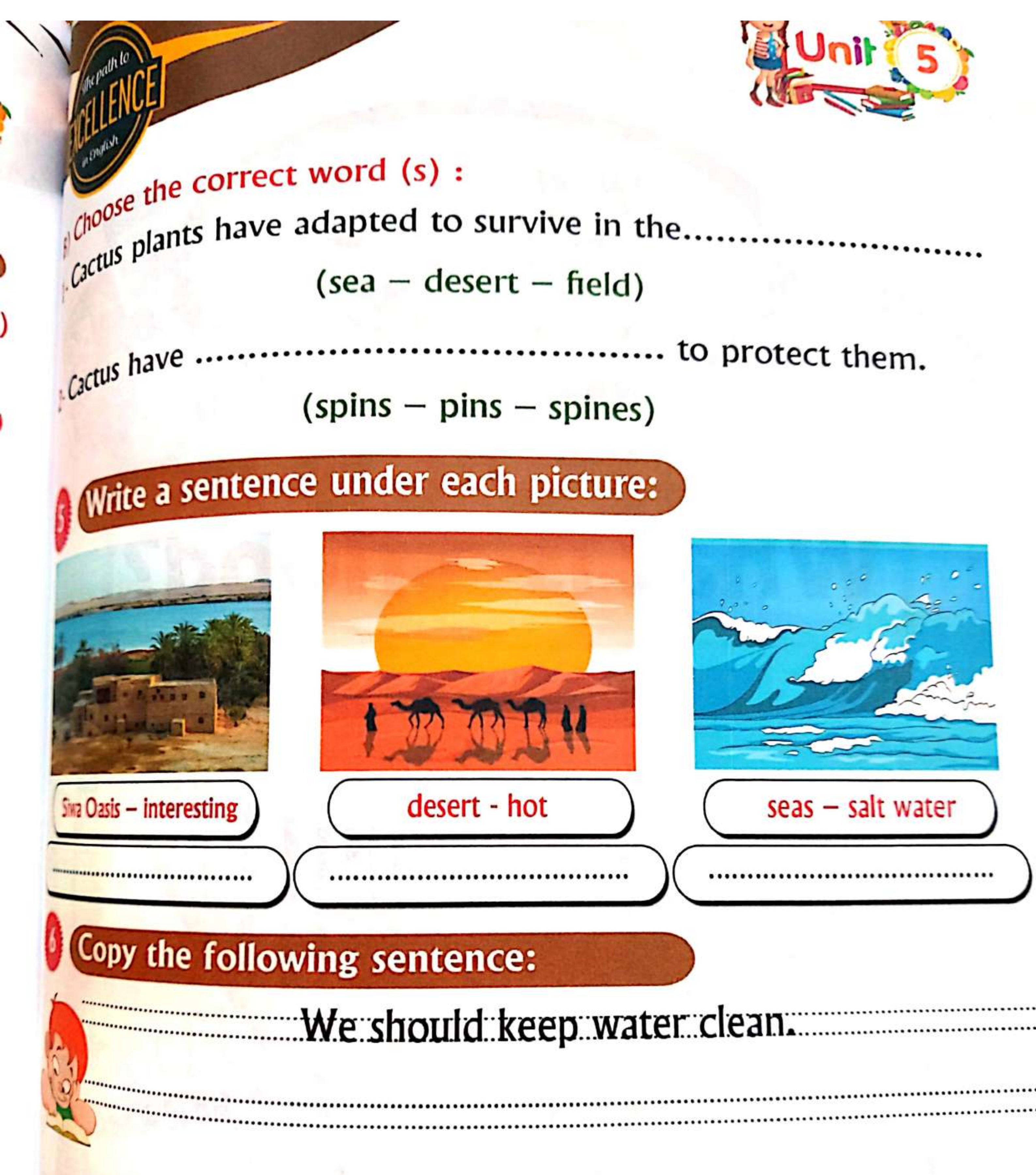
A) Answer the following questions :

1- What can cactus catch?

....

2- What are there inside a cactus plant?

....



4) Choose the correct word (s) :

1. Cactus plants have adapted to survive in the..........................

(sea – desert – field)

2. Cactus have .... to protect them.

(spins – pins – spines)

5 Write a sentence under each picture:

Siwa Oasis – interesting	desert - hot	seas – salt water
....	....	....

6 Copy the following sentence:

We should keep water clean.

....


in English
Unit Six
CAT
ABC
What is a flood?
Flood
Your Mechanic



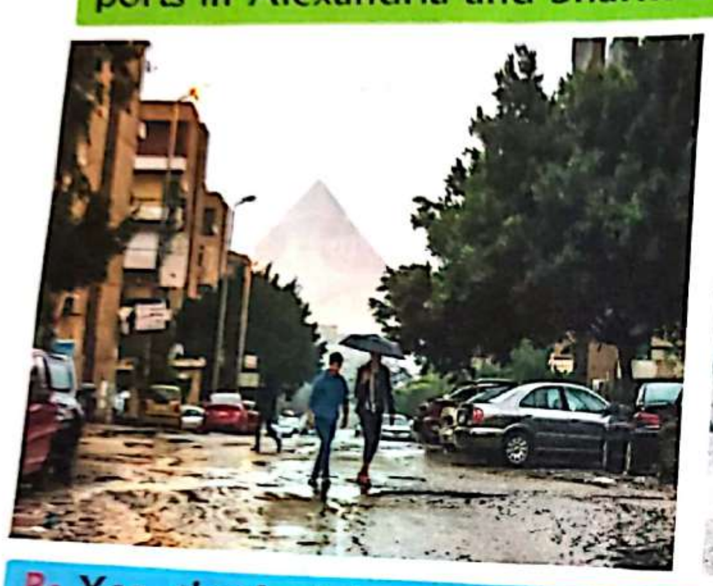
EXCELLENCE in English
Part (1)
Unit 6
Vocabulary
flood
فيضان
thunder
رعد
storm
عاصفة
thunderstorm
عاصفة رعدية
lightning
برق
airport
مطار
port
ميناء
canal
قناة مائية
sandbag
اكياس رملية
fall – fell
يقع
building
مبنى
dam
سد
barrier
حاجز
pump
AIR
مضخة
drain
مصرف - بالوعة
pipe
ماسورة
that's right
هذا صحيح
surface
سطح
keep out
DANGER
HIGH RISK!
KEEP OUT!
يُبعد





What is a flood?

A: In 2020, there was a flood in Egypt. There was a lot of rain as well as thunderstorms and lightning. The airport in Luxor and the ports in Alexandria and Sharm el-Sheikh were closed.





B: Yes, that's right. A lot of rain fell in a very short time. There was too much water, and the streets and buildings in Cairo and other places flooded.

Read and circle

1- People put sandbags in front of houses and building to keep water out.
2- A dam stops water in a river
3- Water on the surface of streets can go down a drain.
4- Water moves in pipes under the ground or above the ground.
5- You can use a pump to take water out of a building, so they can move water
to where they need it.
6- A canal is a river that people build, so they can move water to where they
need it.
7- In a flood, people can put up a barrier to stop water in the street.



Exercises

1 Underline the correct word(s):

1- A (flood – wind – storm) is a large amount of water covering an area.

2- A (flood – storm – lightning) is a flash of light in the sky.

3- I can see lots of boats and ships in the (airport – port – zoo).

4- There was a storm so the port was (open – closed – busy).

5- Dad went to the (airport – port – station) to travel by plane.

6- The Suez (Channel – Canal – banner) is important for Egypt.

7- People put (sandbags – canals – dams) in front of houses to keep water out.

8- A (dam – drain – zoo) stops water in a river.

9- Water on the surface of streets can go down a (drain – barrier – well).

10- Water moves in (pipes – books – pens) under the ground.

11- You can use a (dam – pump – barrier) to take water out of a building.

12- A (canal – pump – sea) is a river people build to move water.

13- In a flood, people can put up a (pipe – barrier – sandbag) to stop water in the street.





Grammar

• many (كثيراً) تأتي قبل الاسم الجمـــع

Many boys / Many girls.

• much (كثيراً) تأتي قبل الاسم الذي لا يعد

Much milk / Much water.

• enough (كثيراً) تأتي قبل الاسم الذي لا يعد و الاسم الجمع

Enough pens / Enough cars / Enough money / Enough milk

• There is too much (هناك الكثير من + اسم (لا يعد)

There is too much water.
There is too much paper.

• There are too many (هناك الكثير من + اسم (جمع)

There are too many cars.
There are too many bikes.

• There isn't enough (لا يوجد ما يكفى من + اسم (لا يعد)

There isn't enough water.
There isn't enough sugar.

• There aren't enough (لا يوجد ما يكفى من + اسم (جمع)

There aren't enough pens.



The path to EXCELLENCE in English

Exercises

1 Underline the correct word(s):

1- There isn't (many – much – lot) sugar in the jar.
2- There are too (much – a lot – many) boys in the classroom.
3- There (aren't – isn't – don't) enough pens in the bookshop.
4- There (isn't – aren't – wasn't) enough books.
5- There (isn't – aren't – doesn't) enough pencils.
6- There are too (much – many – enough) rulers.
7- There isn't (enough – many – few) water.
8- There (isn't – aren't – am not) enough paper.
9- There (is – are – was) too many cars.
10- There is (too many – too much – too enough) milk in the bottle.


Vocabulary
ruin
يدمر
wash away
يبعد بالماء
bridge
كوبرى
engineer
مهندس
scientist
عالم
protect
يحمى
meteorologist
خبير الأرصاد الجوية
prepare
يجهز
emergency
طوارئ
responder
مسئول
rescue
ينقذ
citizen
مواطن
interview
مقابلة
interviewer
المحاور
put up
يركب
technology
تكنولوجيا
powerful
قوى
volunteer
يتطوع
community
مجتمع صغير
firefighter
رجل المطافي
first aid
اسعافات اول
scary
مخيف
rainfall
هطول الامطار
injured
مصاب
pleased
مسرور - سعيد

Vocabulary

predict	collapse	minimize	effect	stuck
يتنبأ	ينهار	يصغر	تأثير	عالق
warn	install	remove	risk	do a job
يحذر	يوصل - ينصب	يزيل - يمحو	يجازف	يقوم بوظيفة

Floods

When there are floods, there can be big problems. Flood water can ruin homes, shops, and offices. It can wash away roads or make bridges and homes collapse. It's important for engineers and scientists to find ways to protect everyone from floods.

Meteorologists are people who study the weather. They can watch what is happening and predict when floods will start. They can warn people to put up barriers or use sandbags to keep their homes safe. They can send these warnings on cell phones, so everyone gets them quickly.

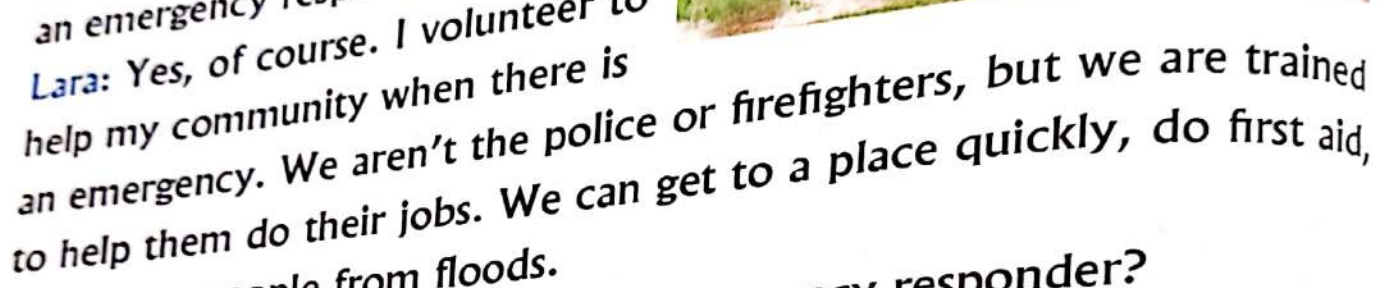
We can install new technology such as more powerful pumps to remove the water. We can keep drains clear and in good condition so water can move away quickly.

When it rains a lot in a short time, there is a risk of flooding. If we are prepared for this we can minimize the dangerous effects of flooding.





Plants and animals:



Lara is an emergency responder. When there was a severe flood in Cairo in 2020, she was one of the first people to rescue the other citizens from the flood water.

Interviewer: Can you describe what an emergency responder is?

Lara: Yes, of course. I volunteer to help my community when there is an emergency. We aren't the police or firefighters, but we are trained to help them do their jobs. We can get to a place quickly, do first aid, and rescue people from floods.

Interviewer: Do you enjoy being an emergency responder?

Lara: Yes, I do. I like helping people and we do lots of different things.

Interviewer: Is it a scary thing to do?

Lara: Well, sometimes it is, but then I think that other people will be scared as well, so I focus on how I can help them.

Interviewer: What did you do when the flood started in Cairo?

Lara: We knew it might be dangerous when there was very heavy rainfall. So, my team was ready to help people quickly. Our job was to help people who were sick or injured.

Interviewer: How did you travel around the city?

Lara: We had small boats, so we could go to different houses and help people who were stuck in their homes.

Interviewer: Were people pleased to see you?

Lara: Yes, they were! That's one of the things I love about volunteering, you can make people very happy!

Interviewer: Than you, Lara.

Exercises



1 Underlined the correct word(s):

1- We can (minimize – collapse – maximize) the effects of flooding if we are prepared.

2- We can (protect – ruin – collapse) our street with barriers.

3- Flood water can (warn – ruin – install) homes and shops.

4- Buildings can (collapse – wash away – predict) when there are dangerous floods.

5- Meteorologists can (predict – minimize – cause) floods because they study the weather.

6- I (play – volunteer – eat) when there is an emergency.

7- A/An (doctor – firefighter – engineer) puts out fires.

8- An emergency (engineer – responder – vet) rescues people who are sick or injured.

9- He went to hospital because he was (pleased – injured – happy).

10- He is a (runner – volunteer – police officer). He helps other people without getting paid.







2 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Omar is an emergency responder. He volunteers when there is an emergency. He is trained to help firefighters and the police. He can do first aid and help rescue people from floods. Sometimes it is scary but he likes helping people. He helped people who were sick or injured many times.

Answer the following questions:

1- What is Omar's job?

....

2- Does Omar like helping people?

....

Choose the correct answer:

3- Omar can rescue people from ....

(floods – firefighters – responders).

4- Sometimes Omar's job is..................

(boring – scary – terrible)

3 Complete the dialogue using the following words :

(volunteer – get – job – emergency)

Adel: What's your ....?

Ramy: I'm an .... responder.

Adel: Do you .... a lot of money for this?

Ramy: No, I'm a ....





4 Write a sentence under each picture:







Firefighter	Flood	Volunteer
....	....	....

5 Copy the following sentence:

Lara is an emergency responder

....







Unit 6
The path to EXCELLENCE in English
Part (3)
Vocabulary
calm
هادئ
wise
حكيم
bossy
متسلط
loyal
مخلص
funny
مضحك
dangerous
خطير
nervous
متوتر - عصبي
generous
كريم
laugh
يضحك
lazy
كسول
sensible
عاقل
share
يشارك
communicator
متصل
responsible
مسئول
polite
مؤدب
caring
مهتم بالآخرين
behave
يتصرف
mean
وضيع
moody
متقلب المزاج
tell joke
يخبر نكتة
co-operative
متعاون
cowardly
جبان





Read and Learn

1- Sara tells lots of jokes and makes people laugh, but she also likes telling people what to do! She sometimes tells her friend's secrets to other people.
[Funny – Loyal – Bossy]

2- Fares often thinks about himself. He doesn't like sharing things. He's a very good communicator, though! [Brave – Selfish – Mean]

3- Nesma doesn't worry or get excited about things. She likes helping other people and she is a good friend. She likes giving people presents.
[Calm – Generous – Moody]

4- Wael works very well in a team. He speaks nicely to everyone and behaves well. He works very hard. [Lazy – Polite – Co-operative]

5- Adam is sensible and can look after other people. He is kind and he isn't scared in dangerous situations. [Responsible – Cowardly – Caring]

Negative	Positive
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....



Unit 6
The path to
EXCELLENCE
in English
Phonics
(ous)
dangerous
generous
nervous
famous
enormous

Exercises



1 Underlined the correct word(s):

1- Sara is (funny – loyal – bossy) .She tells jokes and makes people laugh.

2- Noha often helps others. She is (funny – co - operative – selfish).

3- Salim doesn't like sharing things. He is (brave – funny – selfish).

4- Ali likes giving people things. He is (calm – generous – moody).

5- Samy works well in a team. He is (co-operative – lazy – selfish).

6- Hala doesn't worry or get excited about things. She is (nervous – calm – worried).

7- Heba is very amusing, she makes us laugh. She is (selfish – coward – funny).

8- Nada always does the right thing. She is (responsible – funny – co-operative).

9- Emad always gives orders and never helps. He is (brave – bossy – coward).

10- Mom is kind and looks after everybody in the family. She is (selfish – brave – co-operative).

11- Ramy gets scared in dangerous situations. He is (brave – co-operative – coward).

12- It is (safe – dangerous – good) to play in the street.

13- He has an exam. He is (generous – nervous – dangerous).

14- It is very big. It is (tiny – small – enormous).

15- He gives people his things. He is (generous – funny – lazy).



2 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Sara is a pupil. She is twelve years old. She goes to Alshimaa language school. She is funny. She tells a lot of jokes and makes people laugh. She is also bossy. She likes telling people what to do.

Answer the following questions:

1- How old is Sara?

....

2- What school is Sara in?

....

Choose the correct answer:

3- Sara tells a lot of (stories – books – jokes) and makes people laugh.

4- Sara is (bossy – coward – brave). She tells people what to do.

3 Write a sentence under each picture:



funny

....



polite

....



brave

....

4 Copy the following sentence:



Adam is sensible.

....

....



Scanned with CamScanner

The path to EXCELLENCE in English

Vocabulary

English	Arabic
aqueduct	سور لحجز المياه
contain	يحتوى على
desalination	تحلية ماء البحر
provide	يزود بـ
lake	بحيرة
in the past	فى الماضى
fresh water	مياه عذبة
drip	ينقط
the high dam	السد العالى
waste	يهدر

Farming in dry areas

We all know that plants need sunlight, food, and water. So how do people grow food in the desert, when there isn't enough water?



1- Spray: Farmers in dry countries need to water their crops. There isn't enough rainfall to give the crops all the water they need so they use irrigation. This means bringing water in through pipes, from wells, canals, or other sources of water. Farmers also use pumps to move water from rivers or wells to the fields. Ancient Egyptians used irrigation in the past, and people still need it today. Irrigation systems have changed over time and now they can carry more water.
The problem with modern irrigation is that it can take too much water out of rivers, lakes and springs.



2- Drip: There are different ways to irrigate a field. Flood irrigation covers a whole field in water. Or there are systems that spray water across a field. Both these types can waste water. The best way is drip irrigation. This is where water drips onto the plants through holes in the pipes. The water only goes onto the plant, where it is needed, not into the ground. And water isn't lost to evaporation.







3- Hydroponic farm: A new way of farming in dry countries is hydroponic farming. This is a modern technology that is useful in dry countries. It uses only water, not soil, to grow plants. The special water contains the minerals that the plant needs. This system uses a lot less water than traditional farming. Farmers can start a hydroponic farm anywhere – it doesn't have to be on land that is good for traditional farming. Is this what all farms will look like in the future?

Water Engineering:

In the past:



- Waterwheels used the energy of running water to move machines. The wheel is in a river, and the water makes it go round. The oldest picture of a waterwheel is from Egypt over 2500 years ago! People have used drinking water for a long time. They are very important today, too. Fayoum has more than 200 waterwheels .

- People built aqueducts in the past to move water from wells or rivers into cities. The aqueduct of Cairo took water from the Nile to the Citadel of Cairo. The water ran from a well into a canal on top of a wall. Later, people built a tall tower with a well inside it. Water could move up inside the tower with six waterwheels. They used oxen to make the wheels go round. When water got to the top of the tower, it could go down the aqueduct to the citadel because of gravity. People built aqueducts in ancient Greece and ancient Rome as well. They could move water from high up in the mountains, to cities where people needed it.

Today:





- The High Dam is famous because it is the largest dam in the world. When the Nile flooded in the past, too much water went onto the land. Now, the dam can control the water and stop flooding.
The dam stops the water in the River Nile and makes Lake Nasser. This helps to provide Egypt with enough water. The moving water turns a turbine to make hydroelectric power, so the dam gives us electricity, too. A turbine turns round, just like a wheel does.



- Desalination means taking the salt out of sea water to get fresh water. It is useful in countries like Egypt which don't have a lot of water. It can be expensive and use a lot of energy, but engineers are developing new technologies that use less energy and cost less money. In the future, people will get more fresh water from desalination.





Exercises

1 Underline the correct word(s):

1- Ships land in (airports – ports – bus stations).
2- A lot of rain causes a (drought – sandstorms – flood).
3- Water on the surface of streets goes down a (drain – barrier – dam).
4- There are (many – much – little) rulers.
5- The lion is a (generous – kind – dangerous) animal.
6- "Very big" means (enormous – tiny – small).
7- A (drain – dam – pipe) controls water in a river.
8- (Condensation - Irrigation – Dehydration) is very important for plants.

2 Read and match:

1- Desalination	a) a lake created by stopping water in a river.
2- Aqueduct	b) it turns around like a wheel.
3- Waterwheels	c) taking salt out of sea water.
4- Dam	d) a wheel that uses running water to create energy.
5- Turbine	e) it carries water long distances.

3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- There are a lot of pens. (too many)
....
2- There is a lot of sugar. (too much)
....
3- There is enough water. (not)
....
4- There are enough spoons.. (not)
....
5- Yes, there is too much juice. (Is)
....





4 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

The High Dam is famous because it is the largest dam in the world. When the Nile flooded in the past, too much water went onto the land. Now, the dam can control the water and stop flooding. The dam stops the water in the River Nile and makes Lake Nasser. This helps to provide Egypt with enough water. The moving water turns a turbine to make hydroelectric power, so the dam gives us electricity, too. A turbine turns round, just like a wheel does.

Answer the following questions:

1- Why is the High Dam famous? ....

....

2- What can the dam control? ....

....

Choose the correct answer:

3- The dam stops the the (water – trees – animals) in the River Nile

4- The dam gives us (money – electricity – cars).

5 Complete the dialogue using the following words :

(did – go – Fayoum – waterwheels)

Asmaa: Where did you .... last week?

Basant: I went to ....

Asmaa: What did you see there?

Basant: I saw many ....

Asmaa: Did you enjoy yourself there?

Basant: Yes, I ....





6 Write a sentence under each picture:





Waterwheel

....



High Dam

....



Water

....

7 Copy the following sentence:

The High Dam is the largest dam in the world.

....

....





Project: Make a shadoof

You will need:



. How to make a shadoof

1- Put two lollipop sticks together in a V-shape. Tie them at the top with string.

2- Do the same with the other two lollipop sticks.

3- Put a stick across the top of the two V shapes.

4- Tie the string to the yogurt pot to make a handle.

5- Put the yogurt pot at the end of the stick B. You can keep it in a place with sticky tape.

6- Put the heavy bag at the other end.

7- Can you use your shadoof to get the water?







Vocabulary

flood	فيضان	surface	سطح
thunder	رعد	that's right	هذا صواب
storm	عاصفة	fall – fell	يقع
thunderstorm	عاصفة رعدية	building	مبني
lightning	برق	dam	سد
airport	مطار	barrier	حاجز
port	ميناء	pump	مضخة
keep out	يُبعد	drain	مصرف – بالوعة
canal	قناة مائية	pipe	ماسورة
sandbag	أكياس رملية	predict	يتنبأ
ruin	يدمر	warn	يحذر
wash away	يبعد بالماء	put up	يركب
bridge	كوبري	install	يوصل – ينصب
collapse	ينهار	technology	تكنولوجيا
engineer	مهندس	powerful	قوي
scientist	عالم	remove	يزيل – يمحو
protect	يحمي	risk	يجازف
meteorologist	خبير الارصاد الجوية	volunteer	يتطوع
minimize	يصغر	community	مجتمع صغير
prepare	يجهز	firefighter	رجل المطافي
effect	تأثير	do a job	يقوم بوظيفة
emergency	طوارئ	first aid	اسعافات اولية
responder	مسئول	scary	مخيف
rescue	ينقذ	focus on	يركز علي
citizen	مواطن	rainfall	هطول الامطار
interview	مقابلة	injured	مصاب
interviewer	المحاور	pleased	مسرور - سعيد
stuck	عالق	polite	مؤدب
funny	مضحك	co-operative	متعاون
loyal	مخلص	responsible	مسئول
bossy	متسلط	cowardly	





Review



Vocabulary

sensible	حساس	caring	مهتم بالآخرين
wise	حكيم	generous	كريم
calm	هادى	nervous	متوتر – عصبي
moody	متقلب المزاج	dangerous	خطير
lazy	كسول	communicator	متصل
tell joke	يخبر نكتة	behave	يتصرف
laugh	يضحك	well	بئر
share	يشارك	ancient Egyptians	القدماء المصريين
farming	زراعة	in the past	في الماضي
dry	جاف	drip	ينقط
sunlight	ضوء الشمس	cover	يغطي
grow	يزرع	waste	يهدر
desert	صحراء	hole	ثقب
water	يروي – ماء	hydroponic	زراعة مائية
irrigation	الري	minerals	املاح معدنية
crop	محصول	contain	يحتوي على
evaporation	تبخر	minerals	املاح معدنية
turbine	توربين	electricity	كهرباء
power	قوة	aqueduct	سور لحجز المياه
water wheel	ساقية	desalination	تحلية ماء البحر
machine	آلات	lake	بحيرة
ox – oxen	ثور \ ثيران	fresh water	مياه عذبه
temples	معبد	The High Dam	السد العالي
control	يتحكم	monuments	آثار
provide	يوفر	salt	ملح







sentences

1- In 2020, there was a flood in Egypt.

2- There was a lot of rain as well as thunderstorm and lightning.

3- The airport in Luxor and the airports in Alexandria and Sharm el-sheikh were closed.

4- The streets and building in Cairo and other places flooded.

5- Meteorologists are people who study the weather.

6- They can predict when floods will start.

7- Lara is an emergency responder.

8- She was one of the first people to rescue the other citizens from the flood water.

9- I volunteer to help my community when there is an emergency.

10- Plants need sunlight, food, and water.

11- Farmers in dry countries use irrigation.

12- Ancient Egyptians used irrigation in the past.

13- There are different ways to irrigate a field.

14- Water wheels used the energy of running water to move machines.

15- The oldest picture of a water wheel is from Egypt over 2500 years ago!

16- People built aqueducts in the past to move water from wells or rivers into cities.

17- The High Dam is famous because it is the largest dam in the world.

18- Desalination means taking the salt out of sea water to get fresh water.



• many (كثيراً) تأتي قبل الاسم الجمـــع

Many boys / Many girls.

• much (كثيراً) تأتي قبل الاسم الذي لا يعد

Much milk / Much water.

• enough (كثيراً) تأتي قبل الاسم الذي لا يعد و الاسم الجمع

Enough pens / Enough cars / Enough money / Enough milk

• There is too much (هناك الكثير من + اسم (لا يعد

There is too much water.
There is too much paper.

• There are too many (هناك الكثير من + اسم (جمع

There are too many cars.
There are too many bikes.

• There isn't enough (لا يوجد ما يكفى من + اسم (لا يعد

There isn't enough water.
There isn't enough sugar.

• There aren't enough (لا يوجد ما يكفى من + اسم (جمع

There aren't enough pens.







Test unit (6)

1 Underline the correct word:

1- There are many planes in the (port – airport – station).

2- A (barrier – dam – canal) stops water in the street.

3- The flood caused the building (run – stop – collapse).

4- An emergency (teacher – responder – scientist) helps people who are sick.

5- A (scientist – engineer – firefighter) works in a lab.

6- There is too (many – much – lot) salt on the table.

7- There is too (many – much – lot) pipes under the ground

8- There aren't enough (sugar – water – pens) in my pencil case.

9- There isn't enough (books – milk – spoons) in the fridge.

10- There (is – are – have) too many people in the party.

2 Complete the dialogue using the following words :

(doctor – stomachache – wrong – medicine)

A: What is .... with you?

B: I have a ....

A: Did you see a ....

B: Yes, I did.

A: What did he give?

B: He gave me some ....





3 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Waterwheels used the energy of running water to move machines. The wheel is in a river, and the water makes it go round. The oldest picture of a waterwheel is from Egypt over 2500 years ago! People have used drinking water for a long time. They are very important today, too. Fayoum has more than 200 waterwheels.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- What makes the wheel go around?

....

2- How many water wheels are there in Fayoum?

....

B) Choose the correct word (s) :

1- Waterwheels use the energy of ....water.

(sea – desert – field)

2- People used waterwheels to help with ....

(evaporation – desalination – irrigation).

5 Write a sentence under each picture:



The River Nile

....



The High Dam

....



Waterwheel

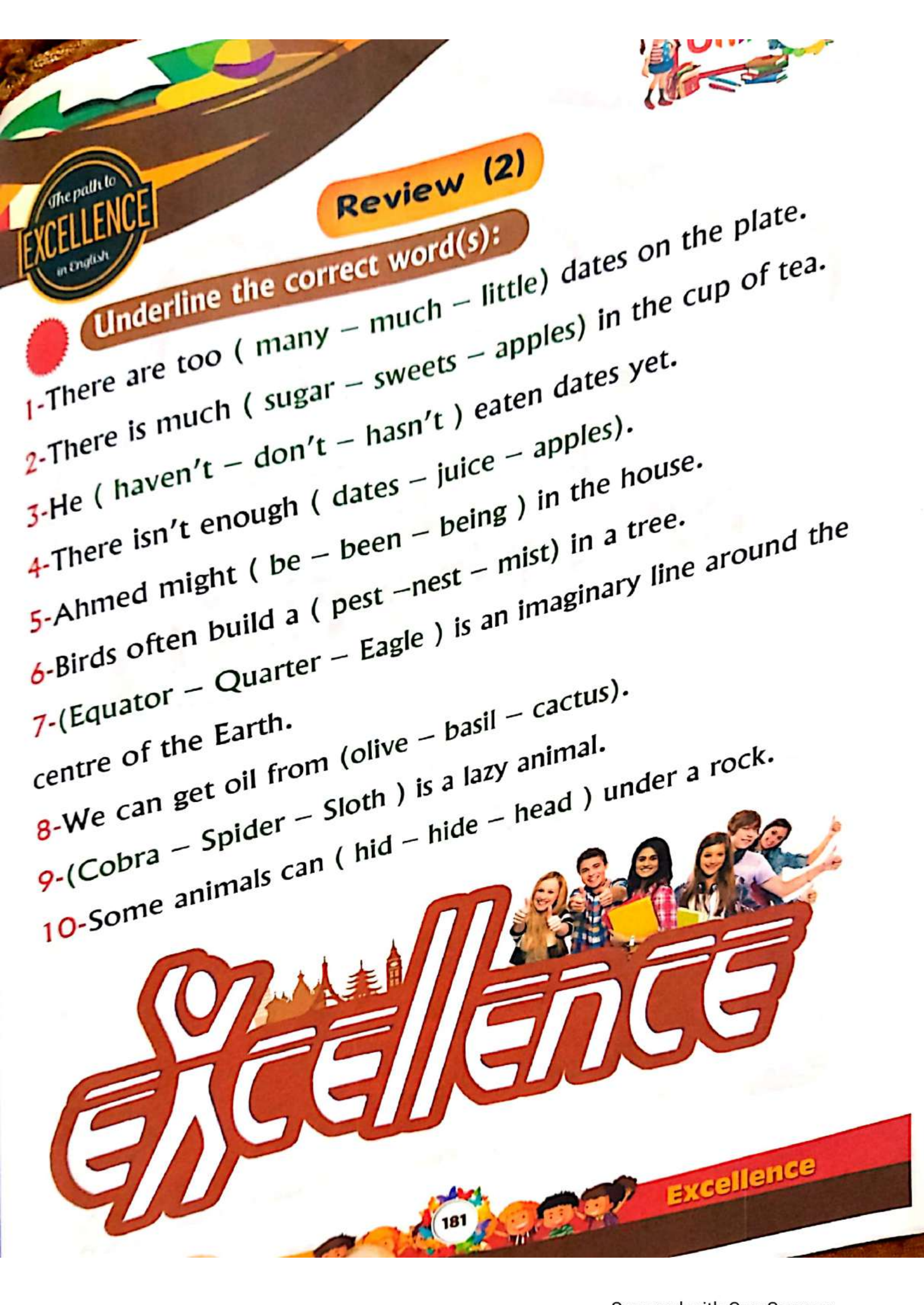
....

7 Copy the following sentence:

The famous statue is enormous.

....





Review (2)

Underline the correct word(s):

1-There are too (many – much – little) dates on the plate.
2-There is much (sugar – sweets – apples) in the cup of tea.
3-He (haven't – don't – hasn't) eaten dates yet.
4-There isn't enough (dates – juice – apples).
5-Ahmed might (be – been – being) in the house.
6-Birds often build a (pest –nest – mist) in a tree.
7-(Equator – Quarter – Eagle) is an imaginary line around the centre of the Earth.
8-We can get oil from (olive – basil – cactus).
9-(Cobra – Spider – Sloth) is a lazy animal.
10-Some animals can (hid – hide – head) under a rock.

Test 1

1) Underline the correct word:

1- The winner got the **(medal – ribbon – color)**.

2- I am at a sports **(accident – party – event)** today.

3- The athlete can **(distance - jump – run)** very high.

4- The **(jump – race – event)** is about 100 meters long.

5- There is a throwing **(track – win – competition)**.

6- I think they **(will – must – are)** win.

7- We will **(travelling – travel – travels)** tomorrow.

8- No, you **(won't – are – is)**.

9- **(Does – Are – Will)** you eat with us?

10- **(What – Where – How)** far can he throw the ball?

2) Complete the dialogue using the words in brackets:

(competition – what – team – will)

A: .... are they doing?

B: They are watching a sports ....

A: Who .... win?

B: Pyramids ....

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- He can run 50 meters in 10 seconds. (How fast)

....

2- Ali is 150 cm, Samy is 160 cm. (shorter)

....

3- He will jump 4 meters. (not)

....

4) Read the passage then answer the following questions:

I watched a race. Ali came first because he was the fastest. Hany came second and Say came third. The winner got a medal. I was very happy for Ali.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- Who came second?

....

2- What did the winner get?

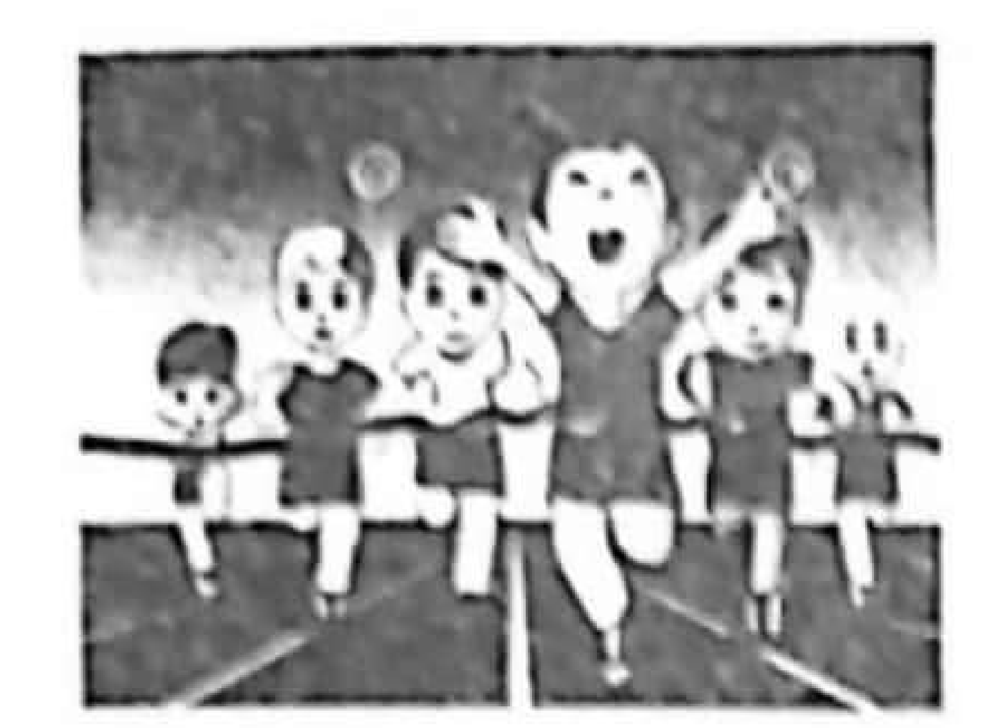
....

B) Choose the correct answer:

3- I watched a (film – song – race).

4- Ali came (third – second – first).

5) Write a sentence under each picture describing it:









came - first

play - football

go - sports

....

6) Story: Complete the following:

1- Faris lives with his ....

2- Faris went .... everyday.

7) Copy the following sentence:

Doing sports is very important.

....

Test 2

1) Underline the correct word:

1- The **(tree – skeleton – brain)** is all the bones.

2- The elbow is in the **(arm – leg – foot).**

3- We use our mouth when we **(digest – plant – chew)** food.

4- We walk using our **(head – feet – hands).**

5- The **(skull – hand – foot)** protects our brain.

6- We are going to travel **(tomorrow – yesterday – last week).**

7- I **(am – is – are)** going to play football.

8- He is **(go – goes – going)** to arrive late.

9- They are going **(in – to – for)** come with us.

10- It is going to **(rain – rained – raining).**

2) Complete the dialogue using the words in brackets:

(Leg – what – you – down)

Tarek: What is wrong with ....?

Abdo: My .... hurts.

Tarek : .... happened?

Abdo: I fell ....

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- He is going to score a goal. **(not)**

....

2- We are going to study. **(I...)**

....

3- Are you going to travel? **(Yes)**

....

4) Read the passage then answer the following questions:

The human brain is very important. It controls everything we do. It is in the skull. It controls our senses and helps us to remember and learn.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- What controls everything we do?

....

2- Where is the brain?

....

B) Choose the correct answer:

3- The brain is very **(big – small – important).**

4- We **(remember – eat – sleep)** with our brain.

5) Write a sentence under eac






We - breath

We - see

We - shink

....

6) Story: Complete the following:

1- Faris and his family lived close to ....

2- Faris .... through the park.

7) Copy the following sentence:

We hear with our ears.

....

Test 3

1) Underline the correct word:

1- Good food makes us **(weak – strong – small).**

2- We should eat fruit to get **(vitamins – meat – bones).**

3- The food is good. It is **(bad – tall – delicious).**

4- Carbohydrates give us **(meat – energy – speed).**

5- Cheese is kind of **(meat – fruit – dairy).**

6- You **(shouldn't – can't – should)** eat healthy food.

7- He **(shouldn't – can't – should)** play with matches.

8- Doctors should **(helped – helping – help)** sick people.

9- It's wrong, you **(should – shouldn't – must)** do it.

10- It's good you **(should – shouldn't – must)** do it.

2) Complete the dialogue using the words in brackets:

(Tooth – wrong – bad – shouldn't)

Doctor: What's .... with you?

Boy : My .... hurts.

Doctor: You .... eat sweets.

Boy : Why?

Doctor : They are .... for your teeth.

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- Working hard is good. (should)

....

2- It's wrong to eat a lot of sweets. (shouldn't)

....

3- We should sleep early. (not)

....

4) Read the passage then answer the following questions:

We should sleep early to get enough sleep and be ready in the morning. We should eat healthy food to have good bones. We shouldn't waste our time.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- When do we get up?

....

2- Why should we have healthy food?

....

B) Choose the correct answer:

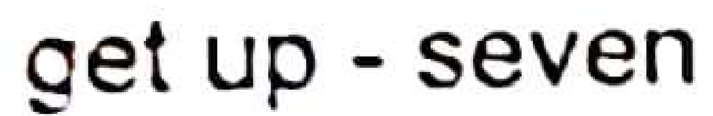
3- Good (sleep – wake – party) makes us ready in the morning.

4- We (should – shouldn't – must) waste our time.

5) Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

1-





get up - seven

....



He - healthy

....



eating - food

....

6) Story: Complete the following:

1- Adam didn't wear a ....

2- Faris haven't tried .... before.

7) Copy the following sentence:

Good food is the key to good health.

....

1) Underline the correct word:

1- (Animals – Birds – People) build nest.

2- Crayfish live in (water – land – air).

3- A goose is a/an (animal – bird – people).

4- Cats (chase – walk – run) rats.

5- The tree has a (foot – root – goose).

6- We might (swam – swim – swum) in the sea.

7- Elephants (might – might not – must) fly.

8- What (you might – might you – you can) do?

9- Birds (might swim – might walk – might fly) in the sky.

10- The equator is the (hottest – hotter – hot) place.

2) Complete the dialogue using the words in brackets:

(Bananas – see – wildlife – monkeys)

Ziad : I watched a programme about ....

Shahd: What did you .... in it?

Ziad : I saw .... in trees.

Shahd: What do they eat?

Ziad : They eat ....

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- I am not sure if he can come first. (might)

....

2- She might be a doctor. (not)

....

3- I don't know if he is rich. (might)

....

4) Read the passage then answer the following questions:

The Macaw is a beautiful bird with beautiful colorful feathers. It lives in the rainforest. It can sing very beautifully. It eats fruits and insects. It can fly. It builds its nest in trees.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- What can the Macaw do?

....

2- Where does the Macaw build its nest?

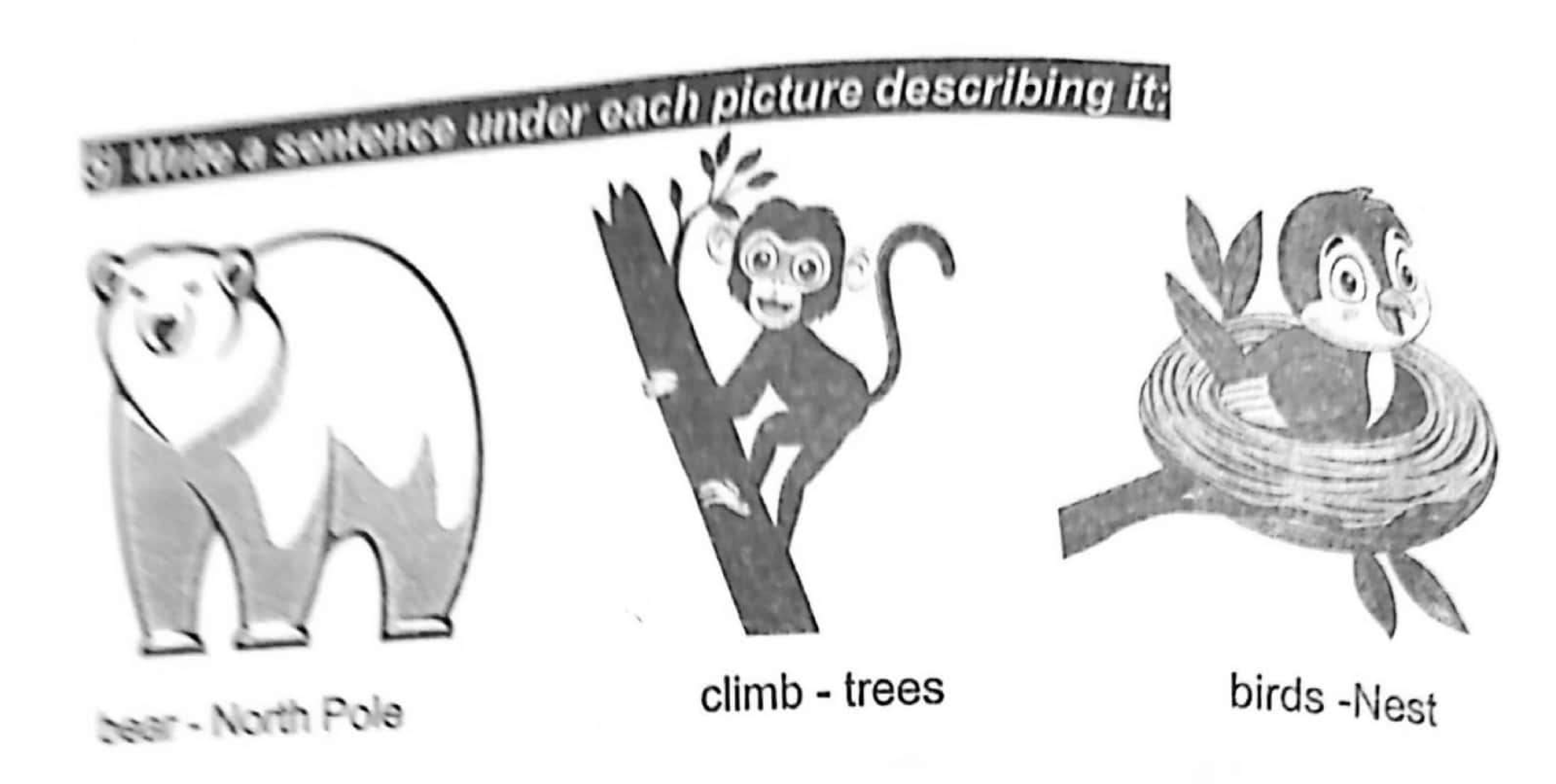
....

B) Choose the correct answer:

3- The Macaw has beautiful colorful (**fins – fingers – feathers**).

4- The Macaw lives in the (**rainforest – desert – village**).

5) Write a sentence under each picture describing it:



....

6) Story: Complete the following:

1- Fares stood at the top of the ....

2- Adam said the ramp is not very ....

7) Copy the following sentence:

There are many kinds of animals in the forest.

....

Test 5

1) Underline the correct word:

1- Siwa Oasis is in the (**city – desert – village**).

2- There is (**water – gas – metal**) in the oasis.

3- (**Animals – Technology – Monuments**) are very old things.

4- The (**village – desert – camel**) is hot and dry.

5- We can (**swim – fly – walk**) in a spring.

6- Have you (**since – for – ever**) seen a spring?

7- I have (**visit – visited – visits**) an oasis.

8- He (**have – has – having**) climbed a mountain.

9- We have never (**see – saw – seen**) a snake.

10- Have you studied? - No, I (**have – haven't – wasn't**).

2) Complete the dialogue using the words in brackets:

(Cactus – plant – roots – water)

A: Do you know any desert ....?

B: Yes, ... is a desert plant.

A: Where does it get ....?

B: Its .... are deep in the ground.

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- I have done my homework. **(He)**

....

2- She has studied hard. **(not)**

....

3- Have you seen a lion? **(Yes)**

....

4) Read the passage then answer the following questions:

Last week, I went with my father to the desert. We visited a beautiful oasis. There were many camels there. We enjoyed the fine dry weather. We ate lamb meat and drank milk.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- Where did they go last week?

....

2- What did they eat?

....

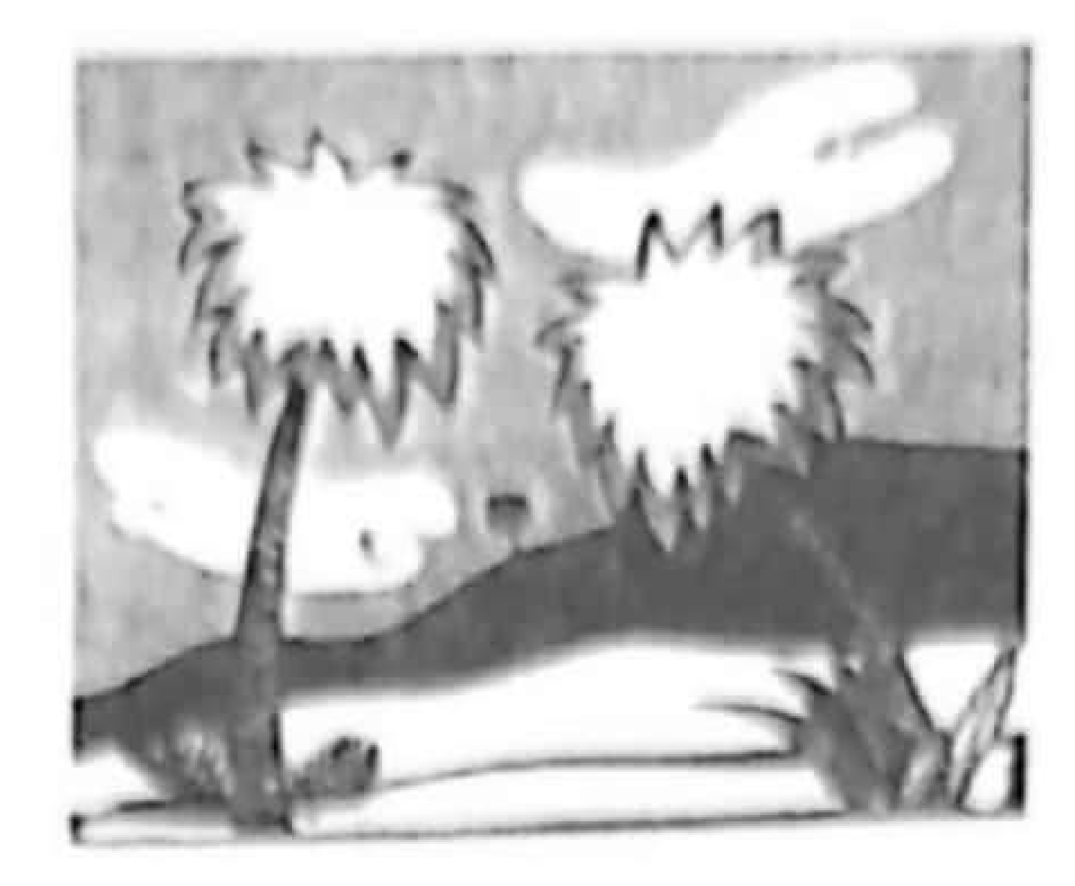
B) Choose the correct answer:

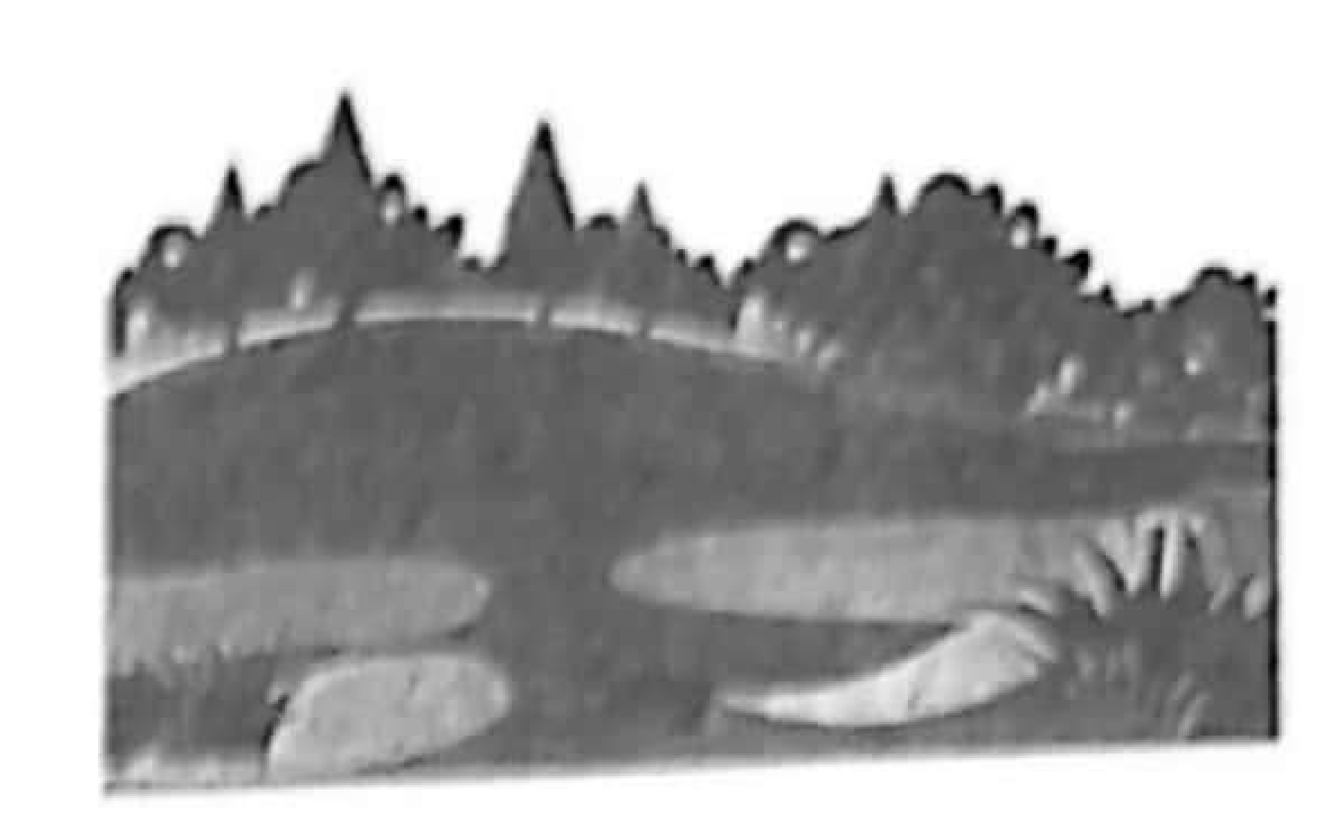
3- The oasis is (**beautiful – ugly – dull**).

4- The weather is (**wet – dry – rainy**) in the desert.

5) Write a sentence under each picture describing it:







ride - camel

....

trees - oasis

....

water - river

....

6) Story: Complete the following:

1- Adam was .... when Faris fell.

2- Adam called an ....

7) Copy the following sentence:

The desert is a beautiful place.

....

Test 6

1) Underline the correct word:

1- Where there is a lot of (**wind – rain – snow**) we have a flood.

2- (**Lightning – Thunder – Noise**) is light in the sky.

3- People put (**sandbags – canals – rivers**) to keep water out.

4- A (**well – drain – dam**) stops water in a river.

5- Water moves in a (**drains – pipes – dams**) in our houses.

6- There (**are – is – has**) enough water.

7- There (**isn't- is – aren't**) any water.

8- There (**aren't – are – is**) many books in the library.

9- There is too (**many – much – few**) oil in the bottle.

10- There are too (**little – much – many**) pupils in the class.

2) Complete the dialogue using the words in brackets:

(Ruin – warn – protect – floods)

Ali : Why are .... dangerous?

Bahaa : Because the water can .... Homes.

Ali : How can we .... ourselves?

Bahaa : Meteorologists can .... us.

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- I have two pens in my bag. (There are)

....

2- There is enough water in the cup. (not)

....

3- I have a computer in my room. (There is)

....

4) Read the passage then answer the following questions:

It is important to do voluntary work. A volunteer can help sick people in hospitals. He / She can teach people in villages and remote areas. Young people are good volunteers.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- What can a volunteer do in hospitals?

....

2- Who are good volunteers?

....

B) Choose the correct answer:

3- Sick people go to (**schools – hospitals – theaters**).

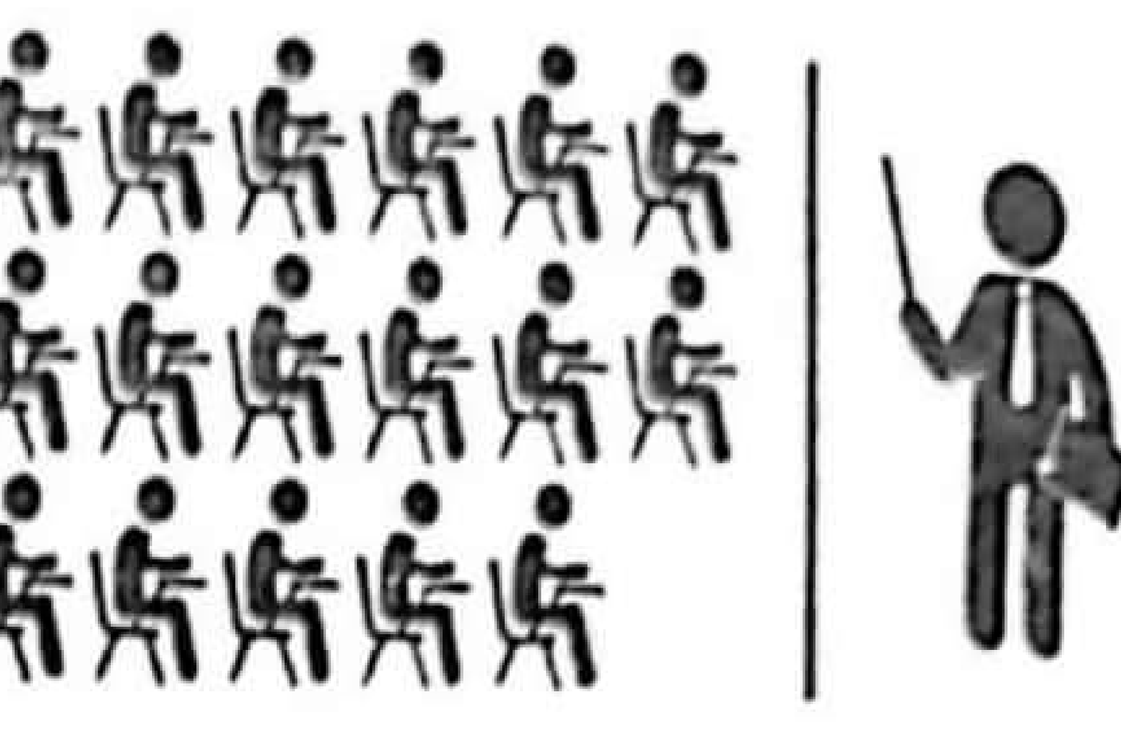
4- People in (**near – close – remote**) areas need education.

5) Write a sentence under each picture describing it:










lion - dangerous

cow - farm

many - pupils

....

6) Story: Complete the following:

1- At the hospital Faris had an ....

2- Faris' leg was ....

7) Copy the following sentence:

We can get water in the bucket.

....

1) Underline the correct word:

1- The track is around the (**house – field – pyramid**).

2- The (**winning – win – winner**) gets a medal.

3- We (**see – hear – think**) with our eyes.

4- We (**plant – drink – chew**) food in the mouth.

5- Our (**stomach – lungs – ears**) help us breath.

6- They are (**go – going – goes**) to play basketball.

7- We (**will – willing – well**) travel tomorrow.

8- I (**is – are – am**) going to buy a new car.

9- I will (**study – studying – studies**) French next year.

10- How (**big – high – fast**) can the train travel.

2) Complete the dialogue using the words in brackets:

(Color – help – blue – jacket)

A: Can I .... you?

B: Yes, I would like to buy a ....

A: What .... would you like?

B: I would like it .... please.

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- We are going to paint the house. **(He)**

....

2- My sister can jump 2 meters. **(How)**

....

3- Will your friend come? **(No)**

....

4) Read the passage then answer the following questions:

The polar bear is a big animal with thick white fur. It lives in the North Pole. Its fur protects it from the cold there. It eats fish. It can run very fast.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- Where does the polar bear live?

....

2- What protects it from the cold?

....

B) Choose the correct answer:

1- The polar bear's fur is (**red – white – orange**).

2- The polar bear eats (**fish – camels – cows**).

5) Write a sentence under each picture describing it:







The winner – medal   play – basketball   vegetables - vitamins

....

6) Story: Complete the following:

1- Faris will have to wear a .... for about six months.

2- Faris saw his .... on the photo.

7) Copy the following sentence:

Our skeleton helps us move.

....

1) Underline the correct word:

1- Animals take (**house – home – shelter**) in the forest.

2- Birds (**fly – run – walk**) in the sky.

3- It (**blows – rains – flows**) all the time in rainforests.

4- Good food must have lots of (**feathers – colorful – vitamins**).

5- (**Proteins – Carbohydrates – Juice**) are found in meat and chickens.

6- We (**shouldn't – should – are**) help each other.

7- Children shouldn't (**eat – eating – ate**) lots of sweets.

8- I am not sure, he (**must – going to – might**) be a doctor.

9- We might (**ran – running – run**) fast in the track.

10- People (**should – might – are**) eat healthy food.

2) Complete the dialogue using the words in brackets:

(Plants – do – animals – forest)

Hady : Where do .... live?

Nora : They live in the ....

Hady: What .... they eat?

Nora : They eat ....

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- It's good to help your friends. (should)

....

2- Are you going to stay here? (Yes)

....

3- He should sleep early. (not)

....

4) Read the passage then answer the following questions:

Our house has many rooms. We eat in the dining room. We plant flowers in the garden. There is a fence around the garden. I share my room with my brother.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- Where do we plant flowers?

....

2- Who do I share my room with?

....

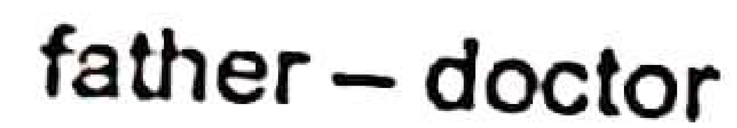
B) Choose the correct answer:

3- We eat in the (**bed room – kitchen – dining room**).

4- There is a (**rope – fence – track**) around the garden.

5) Write a sentence under each picture describing it:





father – doctor



Birds – live



Rainforest - big

....

6) Story: Complete the following:

1- Faris apologized to his ....

2- The family watched a .... together.

7) Copy the following sentence:

Rainforests are rich in wildlife.

....

Excellen...

Test 9

1) Underline the correct word:

1- When there is no rain there is a (**flood – water – drought**).

2- The (**village – oasis – city**) is a beautiful place in the desert.

3- Water and gas flow to houses through (**pipes – cups – bags**).

4- Tourists come to Egypt to see the (**moments – monuments – minutes**).

5- Fish live in (**rivers – land – sky**) and sea.

6- There (**are – am – is**) a computer in my classroom.

7- (**There is – There are – There**) many flowers in the garden.

8- (**Here – There – Now**) are tables and chairs on the restaurant.

9- Mother has (**cook – cooked – cooking**) the food.

10- She has (**ago – ever – never**) been to Italy.

2) Complete the dialogue using the words in brackets:

(Going – where – present – will)

Aya : .... are you going?

Nora: I am .... to the shop.

Aya : What .... you buy?

Nora: I will buy a .... for my friend.

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- There is a teacher in our school. **(many)**

....

2- We have travelled abroad. **(not)**

....

3- Yes, she has picked the flowers. **(Has)**

....

4) Read the passage then answer the following questions:

My father visited London last summer. He stayed there for three weeks. He stayed in a hotel. He visited Big Ben and Hyde Park. The weather there is very cold.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- When did your father visit London?

....

2- How long did he stay?

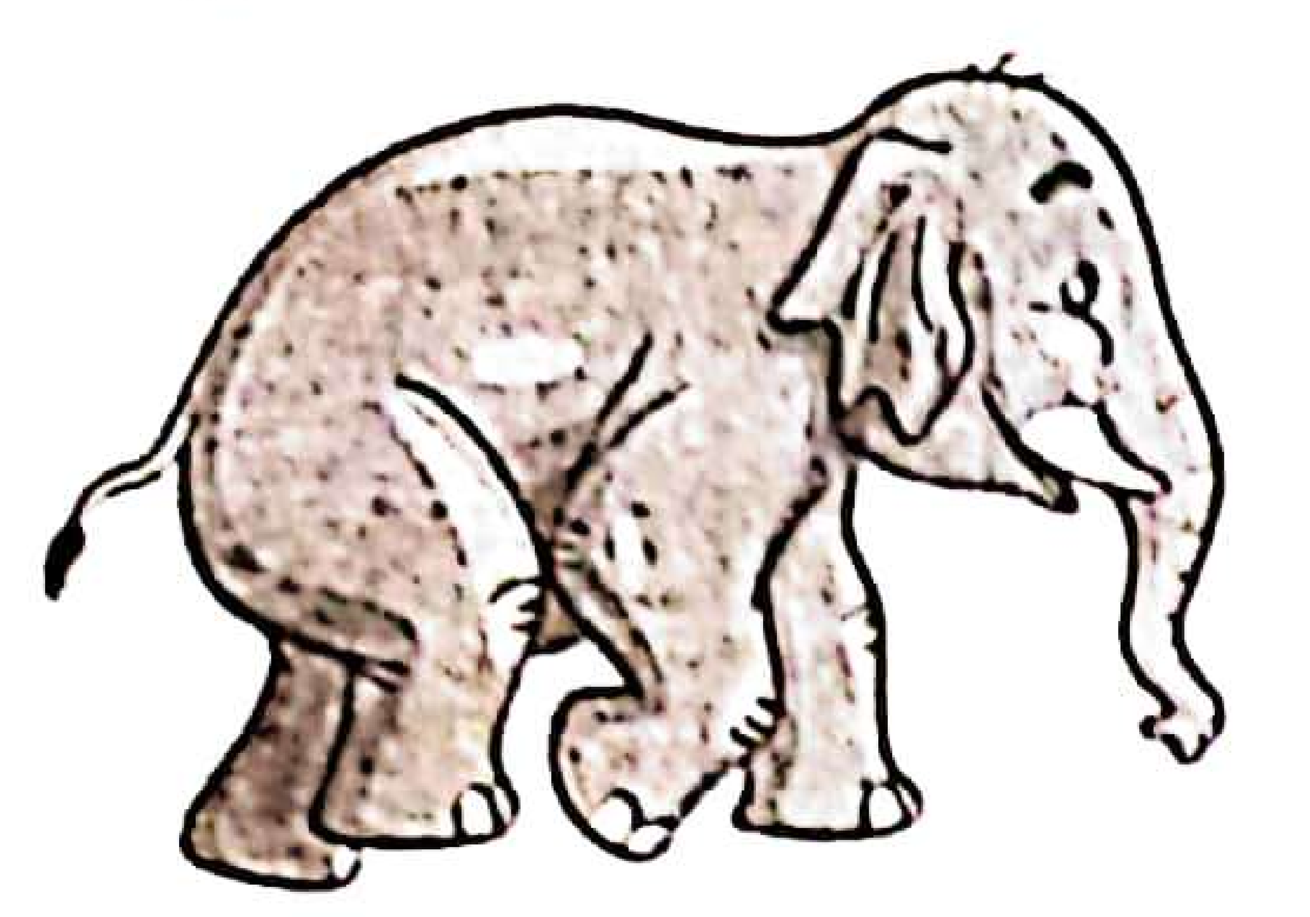
....

B) Choose the correct answer:

3- **(Big – Small – Hyde)** Park is in London.

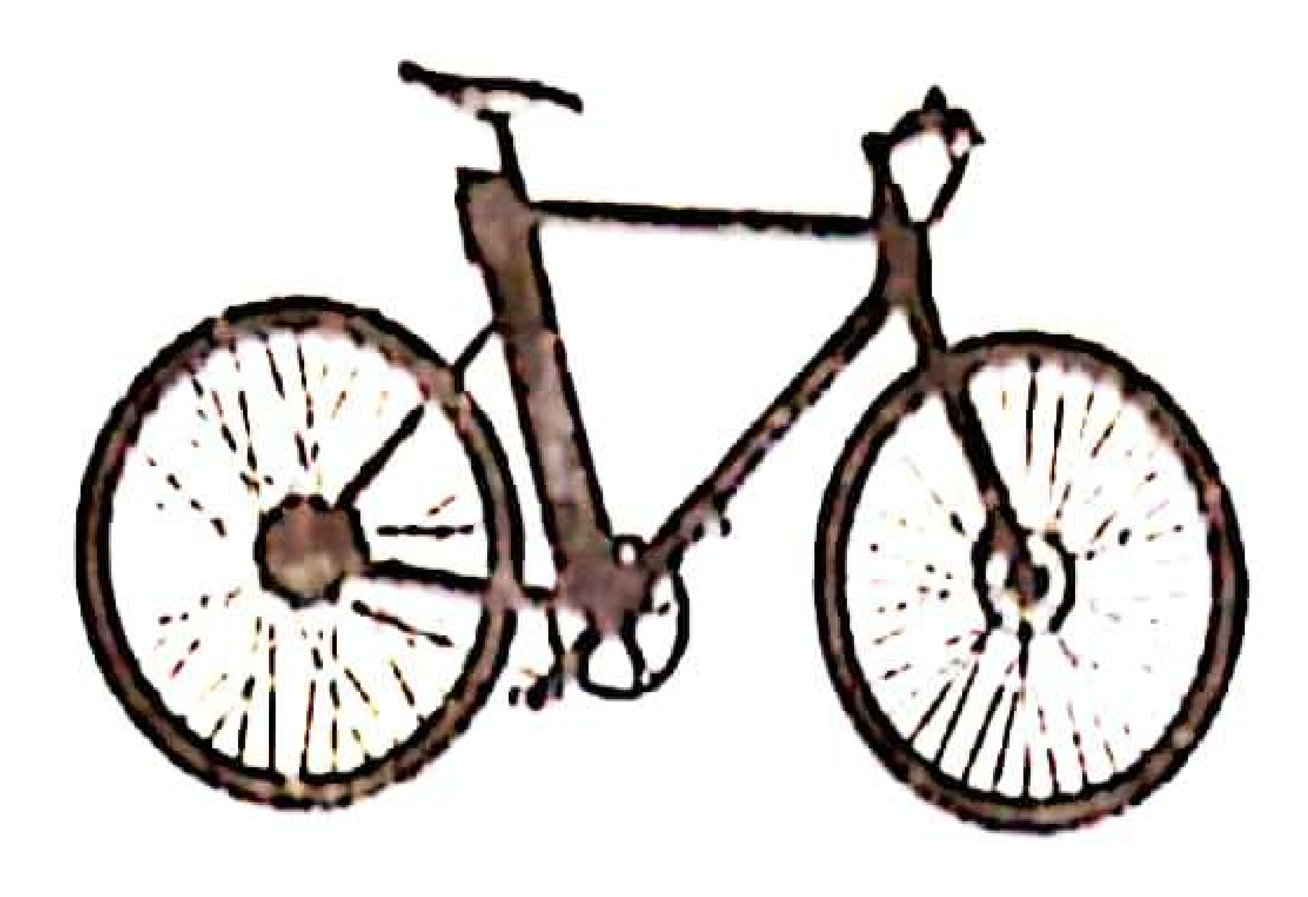
4- The weather in London is **(cold – hot – dry)**.

5) Write a sentence under each picture describing it:




Elephant - big

....



ride - bike

....



plays - football

....

6) Story: Complete the following:

1- Father brought a .... to Faris.

2- Faris saw lots of beautiful ....

7) Copy the following sentence:

Tourists enjoy the fine weather in Egypt.

....

Test 10

1) Underline the correct word:

1- We do (cooking – sports – studies) at the track.

2- We (digest – breathe – chew) food in our stomach.

3- Rain (falls – forests – floods) are full of wildlife.

4- Our (hand – leg – brain) controls everything we do.

5- There is an oasis in the (village – desert – sky).

6- We (will – has – have) studied English.

7- I am not sure, he (might – is – are) like that film.

8- I think they (is going to – will – are) win the match.

9- You (shouldn't – can't – should) do sports to be fit.

10- There (is – are – am) books in the bag.

2) Complete the dialogue using the words in brackets:

(Work – hospital – doctor – what)

Amal: .... is your father's job?

Bosi : He is a ....

Amal: Where does he ....?

Bosi : He works in a ....

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- I have bought a new bike. (He)

....

2- Mother will prepare lunch. (not)

....

3- He got high marks because he studied hard. (so)

....

4) Read the passage then answer the following questions:

Our school is big. It has three playgrounds where we do sports. The library is on the second floor. There are many books and we can read and borrow books from the library. We study science in the science laboratory.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- How many playgrounds are there in the school?

....

2- Where is the library?

....

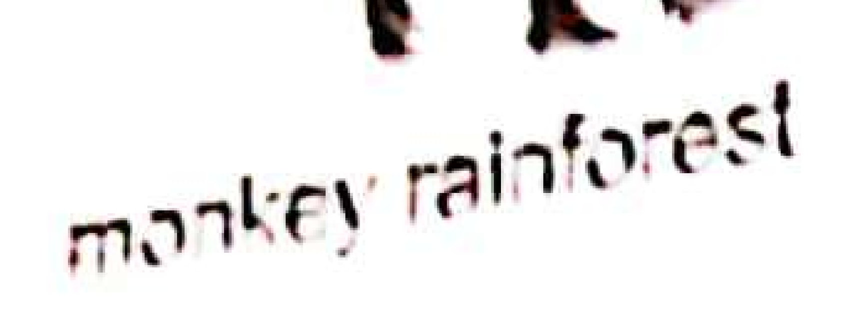
B) Choose the correct answer:

3- There are many books in the (**library – laboratory – playground**).

4- We study (**Math – English – Science**) in the laboratory.

5) Write a sentence under each picture describing it:





....



He – helping

....



reading – a book

....

6) Story: Complete the following:

1- Faris enjoyed watching the ....

2- Fairs .... the fish.

7) Copy the following sentence:

We go to school to learn.

....

Answers

Test 1

1) Underline the correct word:

1- medal	6- will
2- event	7- travel
3- jump	8- won't
4- race	9- will
5- competition	10- How

2) Complete the dialogue using the words in brackets:

1- What.

2- competition.

3- will.

4- team.

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- How fast can he run?

2- Ali is shorter than Samy.

3- He won't jump 4 meters.

4) Read the passage then answer the following questions:

1- Hany came second.

2- The winner got a medal.

3- race 4- first

5) Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

اي جملة تعبر عن الصورة صحيحة.

6) Story: Complete the following:

1- family. 2- swimming.

Test 2

1) Underline the correct word:

1- skeleton	6- tomorrow
2- arm	7- am
3- chew	8- going
4- feet	9- to
5- skull	10- rain

2) Complete the dialogue using the words in brackets:

1- you.

2- leg.

3- what.

4- down.

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- He isn't going to score a goal.

2- I am going to study.

3- Yes, I am.

4) Read the passage then answer the following questions:

1- Our brain controls everything we do.

2- It is in the skull.

3- important 4- remember

5) Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

اي جملة تعبر عن الصورة صحيحة.

6) Story: Complete the following:

1- sports center. 2- cycled.

Test 3

1) Underline the correct word:

1- strong	6- should
2- vitamins	7- shouldn't
3- delicious	8- help
4- energy	9- shouldn't
5- dairy	10- should

2) Complete the dialogue using the words in brackets:

1- wrong.

2- tooth.

3- shouldn't

4- bad

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- You should work hard.

2- You shouldn't eat a lot of sweets.

3- We shouldn't stay up late.

4) Read the passage then answer the following questions:

1- We get up in the morning.

2- To have good bones.

3- sleep 4- shouldn't

5) Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

اي جملة تعبر عن الصورة صحيحة.

6) Story: Complete the following:

1- helmet 2- skateboarding

Test 4:

1) Underline the correct word:

1- birds	6- swim
2- water	7- might not
3- bird	8- might you
4- chase	9- might fly
5- root	10- hottest

2) Complete the dialogue using the words in brackets:

1- wildlife.

2- see.

3- monkey.

4- bananas.

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- He might come first.

2- She might not be a doctor.

3- He might be rich.

4) Read the passage then answer the following questions:

1- It can sing very well and it can fly.

2- It builds its nest in trees.

3- feathers 4- rainforest

5) Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

اي جملة تعبر عن الصورة صحيحة.

6) Story: Complete the following:

1- fish 2- loved

Test 5

1) Underline the correct word:

1- desert	6- ever
2- water	7- visited
3- monuments	8- has
4- desert	9- seen
5- swim	10- haven't

2) Complete the dialogue using the words in brackets:

1- plant.

2- cactus.

3- water.

4- root.

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- He has done his homework.

2- She hasn't studied hard.

3- Yes, I have.

4) Read the passage then answer the following questions:

1- They went to the desert.

2- They ate lamb meat.

3- beautiful 4- dry

5) Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

اي جملة تعبر عن الصورة صحيحة.

6) Story: Complete the following:

1- worried 2- ambulance

Test 6

1) Underline the correct word:

1- rain	6- is
2- lightning	7- isn't
3- sandbags	8- are
4- dam	9- much
5- pipes	10- many

2) Complete the dialogue using the words in brackets:

1- floods.

2- ruin.

3- protect. 4- warn.

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- There are two pens in my bag.

2- There is not enough water in the cup.

3- There is a computer in my room.

4) Read the passage then answer the following questions:

1- He can help sick people.

2- Young people.

3- hospitals 4- remote

5) Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

اي جملة تعبر عن الصورة صحيحة.

6) Story: Complete the following:

1- X-ray 2- broken

Test 7

1) Underline the correct word:

1- field	6- going
2- winner	7- will
3- see	8- am
4- chew	9- study
5- lungs	10- fast

2) Complete the dialogue using the words in brackets:

1- help.

2- jacket.

3- color.

4- blue.

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- He is going to paint the house.

2- How high can your sister jump?

3- No, he won't.

4) Read the passage then answer the following questions:

1- In the North Pole.

2- Its thick fur.

Scanned with CamScanner

3- white 4- fish

5) Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

اي جملة تعبر عن الصورة صحيحة.

6) Story: Complete the following:

1- cast 2- bone

Test 8

1) Underline the correct word:

1- shelter	6- should
2- fly	7- eat
3- rains	8- might
4- vitamins	9- run
5- proteins	10- should

2) Complete the dialogue using the words in brackets:

1- animals. 2- forest.

3- do. 4- plants.

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- You should help your friends.

2- Yes, I am.

3- He shouldn't stay up late.

4) Read the passage then answer the following questions:

1- In the garden.

2- Your brother.

3- dining room 4- fence

5) Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

اي جملة تعبر عن الصورة صحيحة.

6) Story: Complete the following:

1- family 2- movie

Test 9

1) Underline the correct word:

1- drought	6- is
2- oasis	7- there are
3- pipes	8- there
4- monuments	9- cooked
5- rivers	10- never

2) Complete the dialogue using the words in brackets:

1- where.

2- going.

3- will.

4- present.

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- There are many teachers in our school.

2- We haven't traveled abroad.

3- Has she picked the flowers?

4) Read the passage then answer the following questions:

1- Last summer.

2- He stayed there for three weeks.

3- Hyde 4- cold

5) Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

اي جملة تعبر عن الصورة صحيحة.

6) Story: Complete the following:

1- fish tank 2- fish

Test 10

1) Underline the correct word:

1- sports	6- have
2- digest	7- might
3- forests	8- will
4- brain	9- should
5- desert	10- are

2) Complete the dialogue using the words in brackets:

1- What.

2- doctor.

3- work.

4- hospital.

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- He has bought a new bike.

2- Mother won't prepare lunch.

3- He studied hard so he got high marks.

4) Read the passage then answer the following questions:

1- There are three playgrounds.

2- It is on the second floor.

3- library 4- science

5) Write a sentence under each picture describing it:

اي جملة تعبر عن الصورة صحيحة.

6) Story: Complete the following:

1- fish 2- loved